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FIRST EDITION

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Reunited Presbyterian Church—Its First General Assembly in Session.

The Opening Exercises.

The Sermon by the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Moderator of the Last New School Assembly.

"What God has joined together, let not man put asunder."

Such were the words pronounced by George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, on the 12th of November last, at Pittsburg, where the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Moderator of the "Old School" Presbyterian Assembly, grasping the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Moderator of the "New School" Assembly, by the hand, declared, by the almost unanimous vote of the clerical and lay members of both branches of the denomination, that "these churches have been united." It was in this spirit that a large and attentive audience aathered at an early hour this morning in the old First Presbyterian Church, on South Washington Square, to witness the opening exercises of the First General Assembly of the reunited Church.

On the 17th of May, 1838, a full generation ago, the representatives of this large and influential denomination met together for the last time previous to this occasion, in the old Seventh Church building, which at that time stood on Ranstead Place, Fourth street, above Chesnut, but which, like the unseemly disputes which led to the disruption of the Church at that time, has passed away forever! At the Assembly held in 1837, premonitions of a schism were evident in the action of that body in exscinding four of the synods which were regarded as Congregational and heterodox, and the effort to organize the Assembly of 1838 manifested so much discordance in its elements, that the representatives of the excommunicated synods and their friends throughout the Church abandoned the regular place of meeting and organized the "New School" Assembly in the very church where to-day, thirty-two years after, the delegates of the whole Church came together in entire harmony and without a semblance of discord.

The Delegates

continued to arrive in large numbers yesterday afternoon and this morning, and by 11 o'clock to-day nearly all the six hundred or more "commissioners" who will compose the Assembly were in the city. The Committee Con ommissions were in session at the First Church both yesterday afternoon and this morning, examining the credentials of the delegates and assigning them their quarters with the members of the different city churches, as fast as they reported their arrival.

The Arrangements at the Place of Meeting.

As already stated, the sessions of the Assembly are being held in the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Seventh street and South Washington Square, of which the Rev. Albert Barnes was for so many years pastor, being succeeded in the active duties of the pulpit recently by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. The interior of the church has been prepared in the most elaborate manner for the accommodation of the convention. For the use of the officers of the Assembly a spacious platform has been erected around and in front of the pulpit, and immediately over the latter is suspended, in neat lettering, composed of evergreens, the following expressive passage from the twentieth verse of the twelfth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians:—

"But now are they many members, yet but one body."

Around the entire interior, in front of the galleries, a continuous string of evergreen is stretched, looped up at frequent intervals into graceful festoons.

Immediately in front of the platform are the quarters of the representatives of the press, who occupy the front pew, and therefore face the officers.

The lower floor of the church is intended for the delegates and reporters only, at least for the present. This may be changed when it is found how much room is actually needed for the delegates.

Arrangements have also been made to conduce to the comfort of the delegates by covering Seventh street with a coating of tan to the depth of several inches. There is a great deal of travel on this street, but the measure resorted to will serve to deaden the rattle and rumble of passing vehicles, and the only discordant sounds that will disturb the proceedings will be the periodical jingle of the bells on the passenger car horses.

Preliminary Exercises Last Evening.

Last evening, as a preliminary to the opening session, a union prayer meeting was held at the church, which was crowded by people drawn together by the peculiar interest attached to the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, presided, and opened the devotional exercises with a brief address appropriate to the occasion. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered up. The evening was occupied with addresses by delegates to the Assembly, prayer and singing. The remarks of the different speakers had a bearing on the meeting to be commenced this morning and the importance of the questions which will occupy the attention of the General Assembly during its continuance.

The Opening Exercises this Morning.

At an early hour this morning the church was thrown open, and long before the hour appointed for the opening exercises a large audience, made up indiscriminately of delegates and spectators, was present. Prominent among the former present were the Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York city, who has been one of the leading advocates of reunion, and was chairman of the New School Assembly Committee which negotiated the basis of reunion; Rev. H. R. Wilson, D. D. (O. S.), of St. Louis; Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D. (O. S.), of Chicago; Rev. James McCosh, D. D., the President of Princeton College; Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D. (N. S.), of Newark, N. J.; and the officers who compose

The Preliminary Organization.

According to the "Plan of Reunion," the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., of Utica, New York, the late Moderator of the "New School" Assembly, jointly with the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., of Allegheny city, Pa., the late Moderator of the "Old School" Assembly, will preside until the selection of a new Moderator, the latter putting the votes and deciding the questions of order that may arise, while to the former was assigned the duty of preaching the opening sermon, which, in common with that of presiding until the election of a Moderator, has always devolved upon the Moderator of the previous Assembly in both the former branches.

Until the Assembly elects a Stated Clerk or Clerks, the similar officers of the Assemblies of last year will act in that capacity. They are the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., of the "Old School," and Rev. Edwin Hatfield, D. D., of New York city, of the "New School." Until an election for Permanent Clerks can be had, the duties of these offices will be performed by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., who held the same position in the last "Old School" Assembly, and has for some years been Superintendent of the Church Extension operations and Secretary of the Board of Publication, and by the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., of this city, the Permanent Clerk of the last "New School" Assembly. Interesting sketches of all these distinguished divines will be found on an inside page.

It will be interesting to note that from 1788 to the division of the Church, in 1838, there were only eight Stated and four Permanent Clerks, and since 1838 the Old School has had four of the first and four of the second, and the New School two of the first and three of the second. Doubtless from the list given above of temporary clerks the regular clerks of the Reunited Assembly will be selected.

The proceedings opened at 11 o'clock promptly, with a voluntary on the organ, followed by the anthem "O, be joyful in the Lord," by the quartette choir of the church.

The Opening Prayer.

At the conclusion of the anthem, prayer of invocation was offered by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., and Moderator of the last "Old School" Assembly, as follows:—

"Great God, Most High, Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory be to Thee this day. Are we not Thy people and the sheep of Thy pasture? Thy mercy is everlasting and Thy mercy endureth to all generations. Who is there like unto Thee? Thou rulest the raging of the sea, when the waves thereof arise. Thou stillest the noise of the sea, the noise of the waves and the tumults of the people. Thou art a great God and a great King. Thou reignest above all kings forever. Thou art God and we will praise Thee. Thou art our Father and we will glorify Thee.

"We give thanks to the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever." We thank Thee this day for all the good things we enjoy—for the Scriptures, for the ministry, for the words of Christ, and the hope of glory. Especially would we thank Thee on this bright blessed day for the reunion of the churches which we represent, and which this day is celebrated. We thank Thee for all we this day enjoy; for having come together from different parts of the land and from abroad to sit in council together in this court of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ. Is there not one body and one spirit even as we are one together? Wilt not Thou, O Lord, Head of the Church in all ages, be present here in this Assembly, and give a spirit of love and right, a spirit of fear and of a sound mind, that we may have power to work righteously in Thy sight? May we be baptised with the Holy Ghost and with fire. We beseech Thee to bless us this day, and in all the sittings of this Assembly grant us Thy protection for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ; and we would give praise to God Most High, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—one God, blessed and glorious forever. Amen."

The Opening Hymn.

The following hymn, written especially for the occasion by Francis de Haes Janvier, Esq., of this city, was then announced, the whole congregation joining in singing it to the tune of "Old Hundred":—

Almighty God—while, day by day,
We falter, fail, and pass away;
Thy changeless glory we adore:—
Immutable forevermore.

Though prone to err, and disagree,
And slight thy law of harmony;
All controversy we resign,
And pledge ourselves, in union, thine.

Thine, and thine only, would we be;—
One with each other, one with thee:
In God the Father, God the Son,
And God the Spirit, ever one.

One, in the mission we fulfil;
One, in devotion to Thy will;
One, here, in fellowship and love;
One, with thy ransomed church above.

Other Devotional Exercises.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, the Moderator of the last "New School" Assembly, then read a part of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, beginning—"I, therefore, a prisoner of the Lord."

The reading of the Scriptures was followed by the general prayer, also offered by Dr. Jacobus, of which the following is an abstract:—

"Oh, Thou Shepherd and Friend, shine forth among us this day. Stir up Thy strength, and come down among us to save men, we beseech Thee, O Lord. We thank Thee this day that Thou bringest us together in this holy sanctuary, under these pleasant circumstances; that Thou hast given us opportunity to again give ourselves as a Church to Thy care and keeping. Thou hast watched over us and done us good all our lives long. We thank Thee for the history of Thy Church. We thank Thee for the Church invisible and for the Church indivisible, and for one blessed precious Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, which He has purchased with His blood for all churches and peoples and denominations. We pray Thee to grant a blessing upon us this day."

The prayer made mention of the sickness of Dr. Fisher, of Utica, N. Y., who is a member of the Reconstruction Committee, but who is detained from the Assembly by a severe and sudden stroke of paralysis. After the expression of a hearty desire that health might be restored to the stricken member, the prayer was concluded by the recital of the Lord's Prayer.

The 137th psalm, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord," was then announced and sung.

The Daily Programme.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., then announced that during the session of the Assembly the meetings will be held as follows, unless it is otherwise ordered:—

The first session will be held at 9 A. M., when one hour will be spent in devotional exercises. This session will adjourn at 1 P. M. The second session will meet at 3 P. M. and adjourn at 5½ P. M.

The Opening Sermon, by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D.

The opening sermon was then delivered by the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, of Utica, N. Y., the Moderator of the last "New School" Assembly. Dr. Fowler chose for his subject, *"One Spirit and one Body the Ideal of the Christian Church,"* and for his text the following passage from Ephesians, iv, 4:—

"There is one body and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling."

Dr. Fowler states that the preparation of this discourse was somewhat advanced before it was noticed that the Rev. F. Allison, D. D., had chosen the same text when preaching in this city May 24, 1758, before "The Reverend Synod of Philadelphia and the Reverend Commission of the Synod of New York," on the occasion of the former reunion of our Church. Instead of changing the text, however, as was the impulse at first, it has been retained as sanctioned by such an authority for it, rather than interdicted by such a use of it.

Dr. Fowler spoke as follows:—

All are agreed in their estimate of Christian harmony It commands universal approbation and admiration. But do we not distinguish too much between Christian harmony and Christian *union?* Friendship is primary and essential, but is not fellowship needed? Circumstances set up limitations here. Christians have diversities of views and tastes, and while harmonious in several communities, they might be dissonant in one. Concord takes precedence of union, and union may therefore be surrendered for the sake of concord. Still, sects are evils. For whatever reason permitted, they are evils. Nothing in the normal state of things produces them. They come from human imperfections. The redeemed in heaven form one communion, and so, but for their infirmities, would the elect on earth. Proceeding from evil, sects must be evils. We must not utterly refuse to tolerate them, for they avert greater evils. We must not seek at once to destroy them. They are so wrought into Christendom that we cannot tear them out if we would, and should we attempt it, we must sacrifice much that is sacred and precious. We must treat them as other evils have been treated, wound about communities and interpenetrating them. We must leave them to the extraction of gradually operating means, or to the sudden ejections of Providence. We multiply them by trying abruptly to expel them. Even special interest in a particular sect is legitimate. God prizes it as a fragment of the temple He set up in the earth, and which He will replace in the one beautiful, massive pile at its reconstruction; and as our feelings towards it prompt us, so our position in it requires us especially to care for it.

The argument which Romanism makes out of Christian union, and the illustration it gives of it, may incline Protestant minds to disparage it. But we may concede its worth without prejudice to ourselves or advantage to our adversaries. And we must not confound with it their counterfeit of it. They have union without harmony. The cohesion is from compression. Genuine Catholicism is one spirit and one body. It is the attraction of parts, and not their alligation.

We cannot describe the organization in which Christians may be eventually incorporated. No more of it may exist than is requisite to a connection, and within it may be varieties of polity, and doctrine, and practice, just as these are found in the several congregations of Protestant denominations, and still more in the several orders of the Romish hierarchy. There must be a union of some kind, however. We talk of sects as divisions of an army, but facts do not correspond to the figure. There is a combination of the divisions of an army, but an entire segregation of the sects. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry are parts of a single organism, but Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, Methodism, Episcopacy, are so many separate and independent organisms. The military unite in a legion; the brotherhood co-operate in a work. The one are allies, while the other are a host. The one Catholic Church is a body with head, trunk, and limbs joined together. It may consist of various members, performing various offices, but there must be a union between them. It may comprehend the diversities of existing evangelical denominations, but it must band those who belong to it.

The interests of truth, it may be presumed, will not be sacrificed in unifying the Church. The faith of Christianity is of more consequence than the union of Christians, and the faith of Christianity will be maintained in the oncoming union of Christians. Varieties of creed prevail now—many of them, however, not broad enough to separate their adherents, and others of them not as broad as they seem to be; and the broadest of them expanded by adventitious matter. Looked at with the eye of charity, differences will appear narrower, and the removal of excrescences will reduce them. The process is already going on. Diversities of belief, once exaggerated by transient circumstances, now present small proportions, and the relief of varying systems of what is extraneous to them brings them nearer together.

Presbyterianism is liable to disintegration. Count its sects in Scotland and in this country; the Established, the Free, the United Presbyterian Churches, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Scotland, the Synod of United Original Seceders, there, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Southern Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, the United Presbyterian, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, South, the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Associate Reformed Synod of New York, the Associate Synod of North America, the Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod, and the two Reformed (Dutch and German) Churchers, here.

There is an explanation of the fact that turns it to the credit of Presbyterianism. It may be ascribed to the mental activity which the system awakens, and with which it is congenial, and to the appreciation of truth and the sensitiveness and tenacity of principle which it cherishes and with which it sympathises. It quickens the minds of its adherents and active minds affect it, and minds in motion come into collision while torpid minds lie in peace. They value truth and will contend for it, while they who care little for it will repel no assaults upon it. They are keenly alive to right and wrong, and cling to the first with an unyielding grasp and thrust off the last with a vigorous repulse.

And the causes which in Presbyterianism operate for division facilitate union. The eye that is quick to discern error is as quick to recognize truth. The heart that recoils from wrong embraces right. Hence the frequency with which divided Presbyterians have been reunited. The Synod of Ulster and the Irish Seceder Synod coalesced in the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly; the Seceder and the Relief Churches in the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain; the Synod of Philadelphia and the Synod of New York in the Synod of New York and Philadelphia; the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches in the United Presbyterian Church; the Old and New School in the Southern General Assembly, and here we are once two bodies of the same name, at a jubilee meeting of the General Assembly of the one Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

And the gathering of the dispersed goes on. A remarkable convention held sessions in this city in 1857. Many of the oldest and best of the Old and New School Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, the Associate Reformed, the Dutch Reformed, the German Reformed, the Cumberland Presbyterians, consulted and prayed there about the practicability of collecting our various households together, and the Lord manifestly appeared among them. To their own surprise and delight, and to the joy of heaven and earth, they quickly and quite unanimously and most cordially agreed, with the exception of the Cumberland Presbyterians, on very simple terms of union. Progress has been retarded by casual circumstances, but nothing has occurred or appeared of evil omen and discouraging signification. The oldest of us may hope to sit at the headstone with all of our kindred and name in the land.

The Free Church Presbyterians of Scotland and the United Presbyterians have brought their deliberately conducted conferences about to the eve of a happy conclusion, and we cannot but hope that the Reformed Presbyterians who were at first in this council with their brethren, may be found in their goodly company. Nay, are not changes in the State removing obstructions in the Church, and must not the rising spirit of fraternization mingle Presbyterians of every name throughout Great Britain and Ireland in a single communion?

Most cordially do we bid welcome to our kindred from Scotland and Ireland, bringing congratulations to us from the old homestead. From no quarter could they be so gratifying, as from no quarter they could be so natural. We accept them, not merely as expressions of interest in us, the emigrant children of the family, but as recognitions of the happiness of the union of Presbyterians everywhere, and glad shall we be of an early opportunity to reciprocate these congratulations. And what pleasure it would be to us to greet brethren from France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and every other country in the world, the representatives of Pan-Presbyterianism!

The last division of our Church was one of the most painful events in ecclesiastical history—painful because it was the division of a Church, and especially painful because it was the division of a large, noble, powerful, and most useful Church—a Church of pre-eminent intelligence and spirituality, and which it is not immodest to say had done and was doing more for the country and the world than any other in the land. We may have reconciled ourselves to it by its unavoidableness in the circumstances of the case; we may have comforted ourselves in it by the good for which it was overruled; but if it could not have been averted and if it has been mitigated, it was deplorable and has proved disastrous. Our denominational superiority suffered from it. We stood pre-eminent in character, in position, in influence and in achievement, but we have fallen relatively and others have risen. It was a terrible blow to us and to religion. We need not ask whether there was enough to justify it. Suffice it to know that there was enough to produce it. And yet how hard it has been intelligibly to explain it! The division was an eruption. We were constituted ecclesiastically, as the nation is politically, of the varieties of the race. Every country of Europe and every State of the Union were represented in us, but Scotland, Ireland, and New England contributed most largely to us. The Scotch and Irish were rigid in adherence to doctrines and strict in the observance of rules, and the New Englanders claimed and allowed latitude and independence. Thus discordant, they could hardly shun collision, and three occasions for it were presented.

First. New England activity applied itself to the abolition of slavery, and antipathy to New England quite naturally resisted it. There were numerous exceptions to this, but it was extensively the fact, and though others sympathized with New Englanders in their assault, they were the leaders in it and it expressed their spirit.

Second. New England activity also applied itself to theological inquiries, and just at the time when the principal constituents of our Church were most sensitive, new views of truth were promulgated. The New England element assimilated to them, or kept quiet with them, while the Scotch and Irish element was repellant of them, and the question of tolerance or intolerance of them introduced the question of the extent to which our standards are adopted in subscriptions to them.

Third. New England activity is individual. Its ecclesiastical polity is one of isolation and voluntary co-operation. Its churches are independent and their members combine with others to promote religion and benevolence at large, only as they list. Hence the origin of societies for general evangelization. Scotch and Irish Presbyterians were trained under ecclesiastical organizations for the promotion of religion and benevolence. With them it was the work of the Church to *do* the work of the Church, and hence the zeal for Boards of the Church. The two systems could not harmoniously co-operate. Each rallied its supporters to itself and they fell into conflict. New England alertness gave it the advantage for a time, and made it imperious, perhaps. Church action for foreign missions was virtually forbidden, and voluntary action for home missions ruled judicatories and determined ecclesiastical administration.

While these circumstances developed the discordances in our Church, they did not rank the same contestants together and in antagonism, and there was not unanimity of sentiment in regard to them on either side, and yet we divided on them, and it was our discordance from our diverse constituency that divided us on them.

It would be presumptuous, especially in this presence, and most opportune on this occasion, to distribute the fault in the case. Let that lie buried beneath the obscurity by which it is ridden, and let it sink deeper and deeper in impenetrable darkness.

And it is not necessary to detail the proceedings in which the division transpired. They are familiar to us all and agreeable to none, and we would expunge the record rather than freshen it. The causes of the division have been mentioned for the use they serve. They establish the legitimacy of our reunion and demonstrate its hopefulness. Antagonisms have ceased, and there is nothing to separate us.

The amalgamation of its elements, so remarkable in the State, is complete in our Church. We do not reject, nor repeal, nor disown New England. Tenderly and fervently do we love her, and proudly do we glory in her. But the Congregationalism of New England that antagonized Presbyterianism, and would not quietly mingle with it, has been withdrawn from us. We did not eject it or drain it; it thrust itself out or was plucked from us. Becoming sectarian and proselyting—I do not mean to speak offensively, and I mention the fact only because it is essential to my narrative—becoming sectarian and proselyting, whatever might have been our wish in the matter, and whatever our interest, it has insisted on departing from us and on leaving nothing of its relationship with us. We are thus one spirit in one body; by no means bigoted, and yet fully Presbyterian; of various nativity, education, and descent, but in complete accord; with that portion of New England removed from us that could not be tolerant of us, and with a large residuum part and parcel of us, and with a heart and a place for the much more that can be accommodated to us.

All is quiet about voluntary societies and ecclesiastical boards. None of us doubt that the Church is constituted for the evangelization of the world, and that it cannot lawfully and wisely demit the work on any substitute irresponsible to it. The polemics that fired us have burned out, and if we would, we could not rekindle them. American slavery is dead and buried, and without a mourner at its grave. It was the evil spirit of the country and of the Church, inspiring animosities among brethren and stirring up strife, but it is exorcised now and annihilated; and what good Presbyterian, what true American, what genuine man but rejoices at it? And while this demon of discord can never again divide us, why should we and our kindred at the South remain separate? We belong together, and the violence that sundered us has spent its force. The message of our hearts to them is, "Let us be one again. Let the closing of the grave of slavery be the filling up of the chasm between us." No terms of reunion are necessary, no conditions of any kind, no confessions, or pledges. We have none to offer and none to exact. We cannot be deprived of satisfaction in the remembrance of our opposition to slavery, though we regret much in its methods and spirit, and we must raise the shout of victory over it.

We are more confident of the legitimacy of our reunion and of the blessings expected from it, because the divine hand is so manifest in it. There were human aspirations for it, but no human leadering in the inception of it and no human leading in the conduct of it. And when barriers were levelled and repulsions abated, how signally divine were the forces that impelled us together!

The working of God's Spirit is even more notable than the working of God's Providence. Nothing else can explain our disposition to unite. It arose independently of us, and to our surprise. We were scarcely aware of its existence before it was universal. And how much it vanquished and bore away! Those active in the separation have been earnest for the reunion. The Moderator who presided at the divorce declares that there is no hindrance to the marriage. And was ever such unanimity known? With perfect freedom to express our judgment and choice, all but three presbyteries out of an hundred and forty-four in one branch voted for the union, and all the presbyteries and every individual but three, out of three thousand, in the other branch. And since the consummation, the few who were doubtful about it assent to it, and not a minister, not an elder, not a church member has left us because of it.

We look almost in awe upon a union so manifestly divine. It is sacred in our eyes. God is identified with it and gives sanctity to it.

Connected with our union is a responsibility. It rejoices our hearts and evokes our praise and excites our hopes, but it also imposes duties upon us we must not neglect. There is a caution to heed—a caution against pride and self-sufficiency and indolence. Let us not glory in our numbers and resources and idly repose upon them. Never had we such occasion for humility and solemnity—for so deep a sense of unworthiness and nothingness, and responsibility!

There is a lesson to study, and a costly lesson, and one that sends blushes to our faces and pangs to our hearts. Mortifying and distressing as it is, we must address ourselves to it. We must learn how foolish and wicked we have been. It is not the time for crimination and recrimination, but of general self-conviction. It is not the time for condemning these or there, nor for distributing blame. It is the time for recognizing and deploring our faults as a Church. We must not hide them from ourselves. We must not deny them to each other and to the world. We must not bury them in oblivion. Fathers and brethren, we sinned in our disruption, and we ought to mourn over it. And let us not lose the instruction of the lesson. Let us guard against the mistakes and wrongs we have committed. Particularly let us cherish affection and confidence, and practise toleration. We can safely love and trust each other.

There is a special reason for heeding the caution given to us and for learning the lesson set for us. The cause of Christian union is at stake upon us. We shall demonstrate its practicability or impracticability. We make the first experiment on a large scale. Its success or failure with us, its happy or unhappy workings, hastens it through the world, or indefinitely postpones it. Divided denominations are coming together, and we must draw them on or drive them back. Assimilating Christendom is yearning for unity, and our pride, or conceit, or idleness, or discord must keep it divided.

There is a work for us to do, as well as a caution to heed and a lesson to learn. It consists of two parts, reconstruction and evangelization.

First, the reunion lays upon us a work of reconstruction. Committees appointed to report to this General Assembly are charged chiefly with the necessary changes in the boundaries of our judicatories, and with the combination of our two sets of evangelistic agencies.

Everything distinctive in our polity is beyond inquiry, of course. As none of us entertain a thought, so none of us could present a proposition looking the most remotely to the least alteration of our Presbyterianism. We fully approve it. We ardently love it. We define Presbyterianism as "a series of courts of review and control." But ours is a supervision by bodies—presbyteries, synods and the General Assembly exercise it. Is there not a measure and is there not a method of it that could be entrusted to individuals, and that would be useful to the Church? None of us could be reconciled to an episcopacy—technically so called. The parity of the ministry is inviolable among us, and imperiousness and inquisitiveness are intolerable by us. We must be freemen and peers. And we would not sacrifice self-training, self-excitement, self-restraint for the quickening and check of a bishop's crook and eye. We must be, we will be, laws to ourselves. But cannot individualism be reconciled with a supervision by individuals, and would not our Presbyterianism be helped by it? Prelacy and Methodism largely owe their efficiency to it, and guarded against excess and abuse, and an appendix to supervision by judicatories, might it not add to our force?

This would be no novelty in Presbyterianism, as it would be no intrusion upon it. John Knox established it in the Scotch Kirk, which he divided into ten dioceses, for each of which a superintendent was appointed. The first Book of Discipline directed that these superintendents should have their own special kirks, besides the common charge of others, and that they should not "remain in their own kirks above three or four months, but should pass again to their visitations." Their duty was described as not only to preach where they went, but to "examine the doctrines, life, diligence, and behavior of the ministers, elders, and deacons;" to consider the order of the kirk, the manners of the people, how the poor are provided, how the youth are instructed, how the purity and discipline of the kirk are keeped, how heinous and horrible crimes are corrected," and to "administer and dress things out of order with their council the best way they may."

Our churches suffer from the lack of oversight. Pastors tend well the folds over which they are severally set; but, with here and there an exception, our presbyteries and synods very imperfectly watch the shepherdless flocks. Scores and hundreds of churches die of neglect, and scores and hundreds of opportunities for churches are lost. Episcopacy has an advantage here, and Methodist Episcopacy is making the most of it. It takes up our expiring flocks and puts them in well-tended folds.

And would not an arrangement for a kind and measure of supervision by individuals as well as by bodies abate an evil of which both our churches and ministers are the victims? I can hardly bring myself to publish the fact, for it seems like proclaiming either our weakness or our shame, and yet the stress of the case compels me to state that while our last minutes report 4181 ministers and 4380 churches, more than 1000 of our ministers are stated supplies, or without permanent engagements, and nearly 800 are wholly unemployed, and less than 1500 are pastors, and more than 1500 of our churches are served by stated supplies, and nearly 1000 have no regular supplies of any kind. Suppose that one-half of these unemployed ministers are aged or infirm, or otherwise incompetent for pulpit and pastoral labor, we then have 400 ministers qualified to preach and visit, without pulpits and parishes. Most of the 1000 vacant churches are small and feeble, but the greater their need of care, and with 400 able-bodied and well-trained ministers disengaged in our bounds, they ought to be served.

The impossibility of a support for these 400 ministers in these 1000 churches is not the reason of their being unemployed, for long-continued experiment by a sister denomination shows that it can be furnished. What is needed, though not all that is needed, is an accepted medium of communication between the two, and also some degree of authority to bring them to terms. Left, as each church so much is left, to provide for itself, and left, as each minister so much is left, to settle himself, our minutes will continue to report their humiliating tale. And is it not distressing to think of this amount of cultivated and consecrated power lying idle in the midst of this abounding waste, and must there not be something faulty or wanting in the administration that admits of it?

Changes in our methods and modes, however, will not adequately help us. *The Spirit is our great need.* However perfect a machinery, it is of no avail without propelling force, and we can tolerate poor machinery if only there be propelling force. Of all Christian organizations, ours depends most on the Spirit. Neither superstition, nor sentiment, nor emotion, nor sectarianism can work it. The Spirit is its sole motive power. Not for the sake of Presbyterianism, but for the sake of the part assigned to it, we must make sure of its presence. Holy Spirit, let us live beneath thy rays! Be the light and heat and life of our Church!

Second, the reunion lays upon us an enlarged work of evangelization.

Think of forty-two hundred ministers, and forty-four hundred churches, and half a million of communicants. What a host is here! Estimating our capabilities by our numbers, what must be our obligations! Think, too, of our means! No body of church members in our land approach ours in wealth. Consisting most largely of the industrious, enterprising, and thrifty portion of the community, they principally possess its competency. Our people are the thinking, intelligent, vigorous class, the bone and sinew of society, of just the character and in just the position to be relied upon for the interests of the country and the world.

Think of our ministry as well as of our membership. It is a delicate subject for remark, and yet we cannot estimate our duty irrespective of it. We recognize in our ministry what is universally accorded to it, learning, principle, and piety. The schools have tried it. Literature, science, and theology have informed it.

Think of the magnitude of the work of evangelization, and of the pressure and opportunity for it. Never was it so displayed to the Church. What was the world, as known to the apostles and early Christians, compared with the world as known to us? And how universally and easily accessible it has become.

Foreign missions have ceased to be an open question. The churches that were slowest to recognize them zealously prosecute them. Comparatively early as were in them, and comparatively active and liberal as we have been, our shortcomings affect us more than our doings. We have fallen far below the scale of our duty to the heathen world. We must be more earnest. Let our reunion be the doubling at least of our foreign work.

There is a difference in the degrees of attention demanded by different duties. The nearer objects lie to us, the more claims they have upon us. Our principal work of evangelization is at home. It is closest to us, and no others can share in it with us, and there is an immensity of it, and the present is a critical time with it.

The work of evangelization turns attention to the training of the ministry, as that is the great agency for promoting it. Are we rearing preachers and pastors for the times? Theological seminaries graduate the best of their kind, but does their education develop a class of gifts particularly adapted to the present condition of society? Ministers mingle with people more freely than formerly. They are members of the community and meet all who belong to it on the terms of common citizenship. The ministry is thus brought to a change of method. The pulpit is but one of its posts. Elaborate preaching is necessary, and also impromptu and familiar speaking. We need to be well furnished for the sanctuary, and ready for the steamer and the street. Something of the manner of the apostles is called for again.

And much as the question has been discussed, should we not continue to ask:—Is there not a less thoroughly educated class who may be admitted to ministry or commissioned for a *quasi* ministry? Our students are schooled beyond humble parishes. They are not suitable to them, and cannot be contented with them. And if our style of the ministry was adapted to the entire field, it cannot be multiplied enough. Colleges and theological seminaries are unequal to the needful supply.

And has not the time come for organizing woman's work? It is invaluable now, but it is not systematic. Each does what her heart prompts and what her immediate circumstances permit. No schemes of service are constructed by us and no special training furnished. She teaches, when so inclined, in Sunday and industrial and other charitable schools, and visits the neglected, and relieves the needy and suffering, but it is only as an incident in her life and on her personal motion, and according to her convenience, and in such ways as she herself may devise or discover or learn, or without more than such a general preparation as she may happen to have or acquire. It is wonderful that with such desultory modes she should have accomplished so much. The Church is full of women sighing for work. They need occupation and desire usefulness. But they know not what to do. There is no employment open to them, except of an occasional and casual character—nothing to keep them steadily engaged and that taxes their powers and principles, and raises their ambition. They need a species of profession; some arrangement by which they shall be prepared for labors of love, and introduced into them, and made regular and persistent in them.

The support of the ministry deserves consideration. The first question that presents itself is, how to make this ample, but indissolubly connected with it is the question how to make it ample consistently with the best sentiments of the ministers and the people. The mode of it should be a means of grace to both.

Different denominations co-operate in the general work of evangelization, but there is a part to which each is especially adapted, and to which each is especially assigned. There is no doubt about a portion of what belongs to us. It lies in the three spheres of theology, piety, and morality.

The great doctrines of grace are committed to our stewardship. It devolves on us to keep and dispense them. If Calvinism is cared for, it must be by us, and care for it we will. With all our hearts we embrace it. If not the whole of Christianity, nor the whole of the substance of Christianity, it is indispensable to Christianity. And never was Calvinism more needed than now. The theology of the day is effeminate and flimsy. We must give it backbone.

Our type of piety is distinctly defined. Intelligence, principle, and depth of experience constitute its distinguishing traits. Its emotions stir the soul, and are too profound always to appear. It is conviction rather than excitement. Truth is its inspiration and supply. And is not this just the piety demanded by the times? Human thought is chaotic. Society is surging. The light and floating must be shattered. The staunch alone can live. No open persecution is waged, and yet witness-bearing is required. Presbyterian piety is heroic. It can face prisons and racks and stakes.

The popular judgment denies us the æsthetic, but accords us the ethical. Sturdy principle appears in the portrait drawn of us. And what description of men are more needed now? Dishonesty is the crime of the day. The foundations of society are shaken by it. The insane love of money, the haste to get rich, the spirit of extravagance, the passion for adventure, the frenzy of fashion and pleasure, are abroad in the world, and fraud convulses it. Who knoweth whether we are come to our integrity for such a time as this?

Fathers and brethren, conflicting sentiments struggle within us. We celebrate our union buoyant with joy. Every face smiles. Every eye sparkles. Every voice rings. Every heart bounds. But serious thoughts come in. Responsibility subdues exhilaration. A sense of duty sobers delight. We tremble under our obligations, while elated by our blessings. Could more be conferred and devolved upon a Church? And yet responsibility is not necessarily oppressive. Opportunity gives it wings and lifts us up with it. And was ever opportunity like ours? How grand the work before us! How timely the age! How appropriate the field! With but a spark of religion, a spark of enterprise, a spark of manhood, zeal must burst into a flame.

And what translated spirits gather about us? Krebs and Brainerd, heads of the committee to prepare for this festival—the Richardses, Fishers, Millers, Alexanders, who while on earth would have been so glad to attend it—the Greens and Masons and Baxters and Elys and Junkins and Wilsons and Beechers, once in the thickest of the conflict between us, but now nearest together at the table with us—the Edwardses, Witherspoons, Smiths, Rodgerses, Wilsons and Waddels of the former period of restored fraternity; the Allisons, Crosses, Tennants and Blairs of the first disruption, and the Gillespies, Hutchinsons, Dickinsons, Pembertons, Piersons, Burrs coeval with it, but not participants in it; the Makemies, Hamptons, Macknights, Andrewses, our American fathers; the Calvins, Zwingles, Knoxes, our foreign ancestors; Paul, our apostle, and his associates.

And while present at our feast, and joyous with us, how eagerly they will watch, our work! Happy in our union, they are anxious for our fidelity. "Wherefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith!"

The Business Session.

At the conclusion of the sermon the announcement was made that the meetings of the Assembly would be open to the public, and that all would be made welcome.

The regular business session was then opened by a short prayer by Dr. Jacobus.

Dr. Fowler, on taking the chair, stated that previous to an election it would be in order to appoint a committee on commissions to whom all doubtful commissions should be referred. On motion, the Chair appointed George C. Hickman, D.D., of Albany; Rev. Samuel L. Morton, of Missouri; Ruling Elder David Robinson, of Pittsburg.

This committee met immediately after the appointment in the lecture room of the church.

On motion the session then adjourned, with prayer by the Moderator.

The Delegates.

We have already given the list of delegates or "commissioners" from the five Philadelphia Presbyteries—three of which belonged to the late "Old School" branch, and two to the "New School" branch. The complete roll of the Assembly, which is now before us, is so long that it is impossible to print it entire to-day, but we give below the names of the delegates from the presbyteries in this and the surrounding States as follows:—

PENNSYLVANIA PRESBYTERIES.

Ministers.	Ruling Elders.
Huntingdon (O. S.)	
Robert Hamlin,	H. N. McAllister,
O. O. McClean,	W. S. Doty,
William Prideux.	John Porter.
New Castle (O. S.)	
J. B. Spotswood,	Stephen Springer,
J. J. Pomeroy,	David Scott.
Pittsburg (N. S.)	
Henry Kendall,	Richard Edwards.
Allegheny City (O. S.)	
J. B. Bittinger,	S. R. Stewart,
David Elliot,	J. C. Lewis.
Beaver (O. S.)	
W. C. Falconer,	Charles Koonce.
Wellsboro' (N. S.)	
C. Otis Thatcher,	Hon. H. W. Williams.
Carlisle (N. S.)	
Thomas Creight,	Joseph Rench,
William A. West,	Joseph M. Means.
Saltsburg (O. S.)	
J. E. Caruthers,	Dr. R. McChesney.
Ohio (O. S.)	
M. W. Jacobus, D. D.,	David Robinson,
John Kerr,	John A. Renshaw.
Northumberland (O. S.)	
W. E. G. Agnew,	Dr. Andrew Hepburn,
Dr. Watson,	John H. Vanderslice.
Luzerne (O. S.)	
H. H. Wells,	J. W. Hollenback,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE TAXES.

From the N. Y. Times.

For any approach to relief, in the shape of reduced taxation, we are disposed to be duly grateful. So far as the session of Congress has yet gone, the odds have seemed nearly all against the people. Trifling matters have been discussed with great prolixity, and measures not called for have been allowed to absorb the time which properly belonged to important public interests. Funding has occupied attention that should have been devoted to reform; the battle of the tariff has been waged in opposition to fresh demands, rather than in furtherance of thorough, scientific revision and amendment. There has been cause for dissatisfaction, perhaps even for disgust. The prospect of some benefit, afforded by the almost simultaneous presentation of bills for the reduction of taxes, in the Senate and House, comes, therefore, with a certain unexpectedness which may moderate if it does not disarm hostile criticism. Thankfulness for small mercies was never more befitting than now.

The events of the last few days have shown, however, that in the present instance an appreciation of benefits promised is not incompatible with a hopeful effort to make them larger. The Ways and Means Committee is not absolute master of the fiscal situation. It only proposes, the House disposes. The revolt of influential Republicans against the attempt to waste further time upon a Tariff bill which has not the remotest chance of success, indicates the growth of an influence favorable to the wholesome changes in any measure reported from the committee. Its judgment does not carry the impress of infallibility—scarcely of power. We may be sure, therefore, that the Tax bill brought forward by Mr. Schenck will be freely handled; and in this prospect we see an assurance of changes which will bring the measure into closer harmony with the measure prepared by the Senate Finance Committee.

The most essential difference between the schemes is in the amount of relief they are calculated respectively to afford. The House bill contemplates a reduction of taxes amounting in round numbers to thirty-three millions; the reduction effected by the Senate bill would be some ten millions more. If there were any doubt as to the ability of the Treasury to sustain a diminution of its resources to an extent not exceeding the larger of these amounts, there might be excuse for hesitation in determining a preference. But the fact, is that the forty-three millions reduction contemplated by the Senate committee is far below both the capacity of the Treasury and the expectation of the country. It is safe to say that a margin of at least sixty millions is available for revenue reduction, without impairing the ability of the Government to comply with the requirements of law in regard to the sinking fund. A margin of a hundred millions might, we believe, be shown to be available, as a whole; and deducting from this twenty-five millions, as a contribution to the sinking fund, seventy-five millions would remain as the measure of the extent to which taxes might be reduced. Keeping in view possible contingencies as a result of industrial depression or financial exigencies, we assign sixty millions as the minimum of reduction which a Congress intent only on benefiting the people would endeavor to realize.

Evidently, then, the scheme of the Ways and Means Committee but half performs the work that is wanted. We are entitled to sixty millions reduction, and we are promised thirty-three. The Senate bill is better by ten millions. And the latter probably constitutes the basis upon which Republicans may most usefully conduct their opposition to Mr. Schenck's proposition; for the radical difference between them is confined to a single point. In their general scope they agree. The dissimilarity begins when the income tax comes in question—a circumstance we consider favorable to the equable readjustment of a tax which has been made specially odious by the oppressiveness of its rate and the unnecessary annoyance of its administration.

The difference is not as to the continuance or abrogation of the income tax. On that head the committees are united. Both wisely propose to abolish taxes which interfere more with the operations of trade, and to continue a charge upon incomes as a legitimate and productive source of revenue. The Senate bill contemplates the continuance of the five per cent. rate only during the present year—the rate to be afterwards reduced to three per cent. and the exemption to be as now. The House bill, on the other hand, enlarges the exemption, and divests the tax of many of its inquisitorial aspects, but makes permanent the five per cent rate. Out of this difference grow the ten millions, more or less, which indicate the degrees of relief to be afforded the tax-payers by the legislation contemplated. In other words, Mr. Schenck would exact ten millions more through the income tax than would be exacted by the Senate scheme. The additional relief he holds out by an increase of the income exempted is much more than counteracted by the maintenance of the present extravagant rate upon the incomes subject to assessment. This is the condemnation of the Schenck bill.

We can imagine few greater mistakes than the reimposition of the existing tax, or the re-enactment of any income tax without a thorough consideration of the many points it involves. The public is long-suffering, but it will not bear with patience a tax that is oppressive in its amount, unequal and unjust in its operation, and beset with appliances which are vexatious and unnecessary. A continuance of the income tax, then, should be resolved upon only in conjunction with a purpose to mitigate its weight and free it from harshness and injustice. The latter object is in a large degree effected by the House bill, which abrogates the inquisitorial features of the present law. But both bills perpetuate the distinctive outrage of the system as it is, by ignoring the sources of income in the adjustment of burdens. Both keep alive the wrong inseparable from the exaction of the same rate of taxation from capitalists, possessed of solid investments, yielding a steady and enduring income, and from that enormous body whose incomes vary with the exigencies of trade or health, and are terminable at any moment. To disregard the obvious distinction which exists between these classes of income is to inflict injustice upon the vast army of workers, and to confer upon realized wealth an advantage to which it is not entitled.

A five per cent. income tax has no justification in the practice of other countries or the necessities of our own. Two per cent. levied upon all incomes derived from labor or trade, and three per cent. levied upon incomes above a fixed amount—say, ten thousand dollars—would meet the wants of the Government, and at least approximate to justice. As for exemptions a thousand dollars would seem to be enough, together with some fixed sum on account of rent. The present plan, which exempts any rent, however high, is absurd and unfair. These reforms are not simply possible; they are indispensable if the injustice of the system now in force is to be terminated, and if the people are to be reconciled to a tax which clumsy legislation and prolonged maladministration have rendered all but intolerable.

THE SOUTHERN STAPLE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From the time when so good a farmer as George Washington had a hundred cows in his yards, and yet bought butter for his table, the South has been a standing illustration of a system that seems to bring wealth but in fact leads to penury. Ten years ago she went to war, trusting mainly to the fact that she could do one thing to perfection—grow clean, long-stapled upland cotton at a cost of less than ten cents a pound. She had not then learned that national strength depends on doing many things well; she is not in a way to master that lesson now, though it has been enforced with the gloomy rhetoric of the cannon. She has yet to learn the omnipotence of concerted action and diversified industry. For instance, the last decade has proved conclusively that England will put no limit on the price she is willing to pay for a certain amount of good American upland. Her spindles and looms are all fitted for just such cotton as America alone can grow; and if she must pay a gold dollar for a pound of it, she will pay the dollar rather than dispense with the cotton. The scanty crops of 1867 and 1868 reduced the supply in her factories so she has been willing to give 25 cents a pound. But the three million bales of 1869 have gone so far to fill the void that the price has declined, and may descend to a point at which the production of cotton by free labor becomes unprofitable. If in January and February the planters of the South could have met in conventions, talked these matters over, and agreed to plant less cotton, and more of something else, they would have controlled the price, and held it at a quarter of a dollar and over. As it is, the old infatuation of one crop, one style of farming, has crept back upon the Southern mind, and with it, in many cases, an exaggerated estimate of the importance of the Southern staple to the welfare of the world. Instead of this being true, the cotton crop, as an element of national and international strength, ceases at two and a half million bales. When cotton is cheap, England uses choice American for both warp and woof; now she mixes it with the short and kinky staples of less favored climates. When cotton is cheap it creeps as a dull adulterant into all our fabrics, it hardens the surface and chills the warmth of our woollens, it takes the gloss from our silks, it makes our linens limp in texture, it drives richer and more lasting goods out of the general market, discouraging the wool-grower, the silk-worm feeder, and the flax-producer—delaying the introduction of ramie and of mohair, as profitable American staples.

All this subtle mischief a great crop of cotton works in the world, while the curse of a one-sided and exhausting tillage rests over all the cotton fields. The planter will float corn a thousand miles down Western rivers, and then haul it fifty miles over muddy and narrow roads, that he may cling with a closer and more ruinous devotion to his single staple. His cattle are small and bony. They pick a scanty living in the canebrake, ticks worry them, musquitoes torment them, and poachers kill them; so he learns to depend on Kentucky for his beef. His hogs are wild and restless all summer, gaining no flesh and but little bone. His corn is insufficient for his plow-horses, and he learns to depend on Cincinnati for his pork.

He needs artisans of all sorts near him—wagon-makers, tanners, shoemakers, ropewalks, plow-makers, and cotton-weavers. But these persons find that while wages are a little higher, food is a good deal dearer; that the roads are narrow and dusty when not muddy; that the streams keep all who are not well mounted weather-bound for a day after every rain; that the undrained swamps breed myriads of mosquitoes, and that where the lands are rich they abound in malaria. Arguments like these must continue to drive the mechanic from the Cotton States, certainly while, in addition, he is made to feel that neither James Watts, nor George Stephenson, nor Robert Fulton, if landless, would be as much honored as the wild owner of a thousand wild acres.

We are aware that the South has suffered from the struggle and starvation of a long war. We admit that the proclamation and the surrender destroyed a vast amount which, by the Constitution, as it then read, was property. Far be it from us, who justly prize the thrift, the enterprise, the invention, and the progress of the Northern character, to draw invidious distinctions or fan a sectional pride. But we wish to show the South how she is cheated by that insane loyalty to old, tyrannous, and now uncrowned King Cotton. She wants bread and he gives her a stone; she asks a fish and gets a scorpion. Cotton gives her gold, but for all important ends of national power that gold is dross. It buys nothing of that which makes nations great and keeps them so. It has little power to fell forests, to drain swamps, to bridge steams, fill school-houses, and change villages into cities. The fundamental mischief in that sunny and for the most part fertile land, is not the negro, nor the bureau, nor the bayonet, nor the army-worm; but a political economy false in its first principles and ruinous in its working. The South spends so much on factors and shipping merchants; she keeps on the road such long trains of wagons; she supports such an army of steamboat hands and sailors and clerks and brokers and insurance agents—in short, she pays so large a share of what she earns in order to get a chance to buy what she wants, that she must continue to live in log cabins and ride in bridle-paths. What she most needs is a statesman, far-seeing and sagacious, as able as Calhoun was, to mark out the path of national greatness and draw her feet into it.

FREE LOVE IN THE SOROSIS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The club of women known as the Sorosis had the McFarland case up for consideration, as might have been expected, at their meeting last Monday evening. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the club, amid a storm of applause, denouncing Mr. McFarland and the course taken on his trial by his counsel, and approving in the warmest terms the conduct of Mrs. McFarland, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Calhoun, and Mrs. Sinclair. Mrs. "Richardson," as Mrs. McFarland is called, in defiance of the fact that her pretended marriage with Mr. Richardson was an entire nullity, is pronounced by one of the resolutions to be "an innocent and deeply injured woman, whose greatest fault was an error of judgment in remaining so long with a man who had forfeited every claim to her respect, and outraged every instinct of her womanly nature;" while another declares that "the late Albert D. Richardson, in offering honorable marriage to Mrs. McFarland in her distress and misfortune, instead of the insulting 'protection' too common in such cases, acted in a courageous, noble, and generous manner, and is deserving of the esteem and admiration of every true woman."

Now, we have no wish to find fault either with the judgment or the taste of the women of the Sorosis. We must protest, however, against the illogical reason which they give for their encomiums of the guilty pair. They undertake to assert that McFarland's trial illustrated the assumption by a husband of the ownership of his wife, and they denounce it accordingly as "a shame to manhood, an insult to womanhood, and a deep disgrace upon our civilization." With all due respect to the Sorosis, the McFarland trial illustrated no such thing. What it proved was the settled conviction of the public that marriage is a sacramental compact, indissoluble for any cause except that admitted in the Scriptures. Mrs. McFarland in the course of this trial appeared to be guilty, not of separating from a brutal and abusive husband, but for betrothing herself to a lover, and attempting, under cover of a secret and fraudulent divorce, to marry him in defiance of the laws of Christianity and of this State. She says herself in her confession that the very next evening after she fled from her home, she not only allowed Mr. Richardson to speak to her of love, but that when he spoke all her heart went out to him as freely as the river flowed towards the sea. This passion could not have sprung into existence in a single day. It must have been growing during all the period of her acquaintance with Richardson, and she could not but have known it. Whether they were actually guilty of adultery or not, they were morally guilty of it; and this is what makes their conduct so criminal in the estimation of all right thinking people.

A subsequent resolution of the Sorosis, passed at this same meeting, declares that marriage is "a holy and God-ordained institution, based upon the equal interests, equal affections, and equal rights of the contracting parties." Mr. McFarland, therefore, had some rights, and these rights Mr. Richardson invaded. It is not a violation of ownership with which he is charged, but a corruption of the marriage bond, and making love to a woman and engaging her to marry him while she was still another man's wife. If the case had been reversed, if Mrs. McFarland had been an intolerable shrew and torment, and some attractive woman had sought to win her husband from her, does the Sorosis pretend that she would have had no right to resist and resent the seduction?

We are assured that some of the prominent members of the Sorosis make no secret of their approval of free-love practices as well as principles. One of the speakers last Monday, we are informed, has borne the relation of wife to two men who are still in the flesh, and has eaten at the table and lodged in the house of her first husband, or companion, as she calls them, during her connection with her second "companion." We will not be so unjust as to suppose that the whole club is composed of persons of this character; but respectable women will do well to be careful how they commit themselves to declarations which are really, if not apparently, nothing but statements of the broadest free-love theories.

A BAD START.

From the N. Y. World.

Some days since a radical State convention was held in Raleigh, North Carolina, ostensibly to nominate a candidate for Attorney-General, but really in the interest of Mr. Grant. As the programme was originally prepared, there was to be an immense outpouring of enthusiasm for Mr. Grant, a wholesale indorsement of his administration—not forgetting a good word for the San Domingo job—and a glorious nomination for re-election in 1872. Unfortunately for the success of this scheme, the brethren do not dwell in unity in the old North State, and, though the fires have heretofore been smouldering, the convention fanned them into a light blaze. It was apparent immediately on the assemblage of the delegates that there were two factions: the Grant wing, headed by a yellow negro preacher from the North somewhere, and the anti-Grant wing, led by Holden, the reconstructed Governor of the State. Subsidiary to these champions were the so-called United States Senators—Pool, the native Senator, bocking Holden, and Abbott, the carpet-bagger from New Hamsphire, swearing by "big yaller," as Mr. Grant's tawny advocate is termed in unregenerate North Carolina parlance. On proceeding to organize the convention the trouble began. Holden entered Pool for presiding officer, and the negro nominated the carpet-bagger. The temporary chairman, one of Holden's henchmen, decided that Pool had it. Then "big yaller" rose resplendent. He objected to dis. "He had the Bible and the Constitution to back him and a revolver in his pocket, and he'd be d—d if he didn't mean to have his rights." In vain the chairman rapped to order; in vain a little creature known as "Jaybird" Jones, a warm friend of Grant's, and anxious for harmony, pointed appealingly to the legend, "Let us have peace," as borne on some bunting in the hall; "big yaller" was not to be appeased. Under the flow of his fiery eloquence, clubs, sticks, and pistols began to make their appearance. Holden felt for his hat and fled; Pool sent for the police; and Abbott cheered "big yaller" on. Finally the police came and carried Grant's friend off to the watch-house, and Pool assumed the chair. Next day "big yaller," who had gotten out of limbo, appeared in the convention again, but only to find his wing utterly squelched, and no chance left to get in a resolution commendatory of Mr. Grant. The Pool-Holden victory was so complete that there was not even the faintest move made in that direction, and the great, outpouring, enthusiastic North Carolina Radical State Convention adjourned without a mention of his name.

The moral is obvious. The man Holden is as shrewd and tricky a politician as the South contains. He has been on all sides, and has a most wonderful faculty of scenting out success. He was once a strong secessionist, just before secession rose in its might and glory in 1861, and fought it out on that line till he saw the end coming; then he became instant and furious for the Union, did no little to distract and weaken the Confederacy, and built up so loil a reputation that Andrew Johnson made him provisional Governor of North Carolina under the Lincoln-Johnson restoration plan. When that began to topple, he turned from it instanter, bowed humbly before Congress, accepted the reconstruction policy in all its parts and particles, and once more rode into success as the reconstructed Governor of his State. Now we see him preparing for a new departure; silencing Grant's friends in a State convention; and signifying by silence that Grant is too heavy a load for a prudent politician to carry. Coming from so shrewd and successful a man, this opinion gives Mr. Grant's renomination a bad start.

RATHER ROUGH ON THE THEATRES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Schenck, in his ambition to reduce the internal tax some thirty millions—a mere drop in the bucket, by the way—seems inclined to accomplish that purpose on the principle of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." He allows public readings—like those of Charles Dickens, for example—to go scot free, while Dickens pockets a hundred thousand or so, leaves our shores and snaps his fingers at our country, without leaving a dollar as a tax in the Government Treasury. On the other hand, the Revenue bill just introduced piles on the tax on regular places of public amusement a hundred per cent. above what it was before. In other words, the license tax on first-class places has heretofore been one hundred dollars. It is proposed now to make it two hundred. The present tax on gross receipts has heretofore been two per cent. It is now proposed to raise it to three per cent. Now, it may be all very well to tax amusements as a luxury, which some people think may be done away with altogether; but we question the propriety of augmenting the tax to such a degree as to prohibit first-class public entertainments entirely. It is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A tax on gross receipts when the manager may not have realized a dollar upon a performance—and the higher the class of entertainment the more expense is there attending its production—seems unjust and unwise. It were better to tax the net income above expenses threefold than to tax gross receipts from which the manager does not realize a dime. Even the present rate of taxation on theatres encourages the production of sensational and immoral pieces, calculated to demoralize the old and pollute the young. But the managers have to resort to this mode of attracting audiences in order that their receipts may so far overcome their expenses that they may be able to pay the Government tax without encroaching upon the returns for their actual outlay. There are many sensational performances in lecture-rooms that should be held liable to Government taxation as well as theatres, and Congress would be doing a good thing if it should impose a tax upon these lecturing harlequins and travelling knights of gabble, and ease up a little on the now overtaxed first-class places of public amusement.

INSANITY AND MURDER.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We have heretofore noticed that Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has sent a special message to the State Legislature in regard to the plea of insanity in trials for murder, manslaughter, and assaults with intent to kill. He recommends that in all cases in which that plea is interposed the question shall be tried in equity, the prisoner to be held in custody meanwhile, without bail, to await the decree. If the decree shall be that the prisoner is sane, he shall be tried as such for the crime committed; that if he shall be found to be insane, the court shall order him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and in that portion thereof designated for the "dangerous insane." In the case of assault with intent to kill, this confinement shall be for the term of one year, in a case of manslaughter for the term of three years, and in case of murder for a period of five years. In Maryland it is required by the code that when any person indicted for crime or misdemeanor shall allege insanity or lunacy in his defense, the jury empanelled to try him shall find by their verdict whether he was at the time of committing the offense, or still is, insane, and if the jury find that he then was and still is insane, the court may send him to an almshouse, hospital, or some place better suited to his condition, there to be confined until he shall have recovered his reason and be discharged by due course of law. If such a provision as this is adhered to in good faith, the anomaly so often witnessed of turning loose murderers who claim to have acted under an uncontrollable impulse of insanity, and giving them an opportunity to perpetrate similar acts, will be avoided. It is well known by those acquainted with cases of undoubted homicidal mania, that patients, aware of their condition, have themselves begged to be secured, so as to be saved from the act which they felt impelled to perpetrate. It would hence be a blessing to the insane murderers, as well as a safeguard to society, to shut up murderers found by juries to be insane in lunatic asylums, where others, suffering from madness, though not murderers, are confined.

The increase of insanity of late, as developed by the criminal proceedings in courts of justice, would seem almost to justify the saying of the transcendental Emerson, that "there is a crack in everything human." The rogues and manslayers of former days may well complain of their unlucky fate in being born before this ingenious device for cheating the ends of justice was invented. We have now what is called "moral insanity," being an alienation or perversion of the moral faculties, unaccompanied by any marked perversion of the intellect, once considered by the doctors a characteristic, to a greater or less degree, of the whole of fallen humanity. There is no doubt a confusion of ideas, to some extent, among all criminals, such as was defined by a famous Irish barrister as "a confusion of the head arising from a corruption of the heart." It has been reserved to this day, however, to afford juries a pretext for acquittal in emotional madness, moral idiocy, and the like, to an extent that calls for some such legislative provisions in other States as is found in our own code or is recommended by the Governor of Mississippi. In the meantime it is impossible not to admire the courage which gentlemen of the bar exhibit in sitting for days and weeks, through a protracted trial, in close proximity to a homicidal madman, without the precaution of having him ironed, when at any moment, and especially under the exciting influence of the scenes in court, he might take it into his head to give the jury a practical illustration of his condition by making a murderous assault upon his counsel.

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.
Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2'50.
Garden Vases at $3'00.
Garden Vases at $4'00.
Garden Vases at $5'00.
Garden Vases at $6'00.
Garden Vases at $7'00.
Garden Vases at $8'00.
Garden Vases at $10'00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.
No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 434 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 23d inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 14th and reopened on the 23d inst.
5 19 thstu 4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 21 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t66 Secretary to Stockholders.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 615 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought beforeit. 5 4 wthst*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 9 4 6

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 21 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'a

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. I guarantee that all bodies will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER, WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1854.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards" 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
3 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealers in Fine Groceries,
11 7 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 16 3m G. R. NORTH.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, REESES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.

Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor.

Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DUCK Street.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 12 thstu

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Athletic defeated the Union Club of Morrisania yesterday by a score of 31 to 11.

—Mary Commandery, No. 36, K. T., have had manufactured and presented to their Eminent Commander, Sir William J. Kelly, a magnificent Knights Templar jewel. The present consists of a solid gold Maltese cross, about four inches in size, and of superb workmanship.

—A large meeting of the Journeyman Oak Coopers' Association, No. 1, was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets. Reports were received from different establishments, showing the business to be flourishing. A number of new members were initiated, making the membership about 475.

—James A. Freeman sold yesterday at noon, at the Exchange, the following properties:—Share Mercantile Library, $6; two-story brick dwelling, northwest corner Ninth and Watkins streets, lot 16x70 feet, subject to $21 ground rent, $1310; two and a half-story brick and frame houses, Nos. 1234 and 1236 Otis street, 50x142 feet, $8750; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1236 North Tenth street, and lot 17x70 feet, $4550; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1233 Hutchinson street, lot 16x82 feet, $3950; building lot, Fifty-first and Locust streets, 16x82 feet, $125; three-story frame dwelling and lot, 40x190 feet, No. 1223 Palmer street, $3500; three-story frame dwelling, No. 1228 East Montgomery avenue, and lot 20x190 feet, $2250; interest in lot of ground, Hedge and Oxford streets, Frankford, $220; three-story brick house, No. 1022 Portland street, subject to $60 ground rent, $500; lager beer saloon, No. 1030 Ridge avenue, lot 20x80 feet, $5300.

—The regular meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. The minutes were read, including the notice of the organization of a microscopic section, after which the resident Secretary, Professor Morton, read his report on novelties. In this mention was made of novel points and improvements in the Suez Canal, and various light houses, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc. There was then exhibited a new lock-up safety valve and a water supply regulator. Both these were shown in operation on a small boiler, and by pictures projected with a lantern; the adding machine, the mechanical finger devised, black diamond cutting tools, and countless other items of interest. Mr. J. E. Mitchell made some interesting remarks on the subject of diamond stone cutters, and the President explained that steps had been taken to secure the centennial celebration in Philadelphia.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¾.

—Congress, it is said, will certainly adjourn before the middle of July.

—The President is still hopeful of the confirmation of the St. Domingo treaty.

—A large number of postal changes were made by the Postmaster-General in Pennsylvania yesterday.

—Nearly $91,000 are paid for rent of private buildings in the District of Columbia by the Government.

—Mr. Joseph H. Bradley yesterday publicly assaulted District Attorney, late Judge Fisher, in Washington, in payment of an old grudge. An unseemly fight ensued.

—Chief Justice Wilson, of Utah, had the door of his Court in Salt Lake City shut against him on Tuesday by the Mormon authorities, but in a little while they thought better of it.

—An order of the Commissioner of Pensions, requiring an attorney to refund an excess over the legal fee of ten dollars for prosecuting a pension claim, has been sustained by the Secretary of the Interior.

—General Sherman writes a convention of persons in favor of "a more Christian policy" toward the Indians, now in session in New York, that if they adjourned to Fort Sully or Bell he would be tempted to join them. They could not possibly know anything of the condition of the Indians while remaining in New York.

—In the Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was discussed. Mr. Cragin spoke at an evening session in advocacy of the bill to prevent polygamy in Utah.

In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and finally passed in evening session. It now goes to the Senate.

Foreign Affairs.

—Outrages by brigands are reported from Naples and Sardinia.

—There is a report that the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any papal infallibility decree.

—Yesterday the Corps Legislatif counted the vote on the *plebiscitum*. The result was received with enthusiasm by both "centres" and the "right." An interpellation was submitted by Jules Simon.

The Diocesan Convention.

The convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock and proceeded to the order of the day, which was the election of the standing committee.

Judge Thayer called attention to the fact that the fifteenth canon required the convention should elect delegates at every stated meeting. A lively debate occurred, which was participated in by Rev. Drs. Hoffman, Claxton, Howe, Paddock, Judge Thayer, and Mr. William Welsh.

The order of business was then taken up, being the election of standing committee. The Chair appointed the following tellers:—

Revs. A. Wadleigh, A. A. Marple, A. P. Brush, Messrs. L. Coffin, A. Ricketts, and P. Baldy, Jr.

During the counting of the votes by the tellers, Rev. J. A. Harris, chairman of the Committee on Parochial History, read the report of the committee for the past year. The report showed that many churches had sent to the committee sketches of their parish history.

The report of the Standing Committee was also read. The report showed that the committee was organized on June 2, 1869, by the election of Rev. Dr. Morton President, and Charles E. Lex, Esq., Secretary; and that it had recommended during the year five candidates for the order of priesthood and twenty-eight candidates for the deaconate. They have also recommended twelve candidates for ordination to the priesthood and twelve candidates for ordination to the deaconate. They have also approved the charters of seven new churches.

The report of the Committee on Christian Education was read by Rev. Dr. Goodwin. This report shows that reports have been received from 74 parishes and 2 institutions not parochial, giving a total of 1425 teachers and 14,566 pupils in Sunday schools; 118 teachers and 2373 pupils in Bible classes; 28 teachers and 498 pupils in parish schools; 314 teachers and 3925 pupils in other schools under church control. The committee regret to state that the statistics furnished them are too meagre to be considered as a correct statement. Among the resolutions submitted to the convention by this report is the following, which was passed:—

Resolved, That there is no sufficient reason of duty or of policy to impel this Church to set herself in antagonism to the system of common schools established by the State for the instruction of all the children of the people in the most important elementary branches of secular knowledge.

The following was also offered:—

Resolved, That the Church should welcome this system as an invaluable aid in the accomplishment of a part of the work which would otherwise devolve upon her, and accomplishing it with vastly greater thoroughness and efficiency than with her present resources she is capable of. She should and she will heartily co-operate with the system, endeavoring to infuse into it and to engraft upon it as much as possible of religious life and sound religious principle.

The tellers having completed the counting of the votes for Standing Committees, announced the following as the members elected for the ensuing year:—Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., Rev. Dr. R. Goodwin, D. D., Rev Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., Mr. John Bohlen, Mr. Wm. F. Griffiths, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. R. S. Smith.

Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., and Mr. Charles E. Lex were elected by the lay vote, but not concurred in by the clergy.

The convention then adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Opening Session of the Presbyterian Assembly—The Preliminary Organization.

Below we give sketches of the distinguished divines who, by virtue of the offices they held in the last Assemblies, act as officers of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church which met this morning, until permanent officers are elected:—

The Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D.,

who, as Moderator of the last "Old School" Assembly, acts as senior presiding officer, puts all questions and decides all points of order as they rise, was born at Newark, N. J., September 19, 1816, entered Princeton College at fifteen years of age, and was graduated with the highest honors at eighteen years of age. After a year's interval he entered Princeton Seminary, and on his graduation was retained as assistant to Dr. Addison Alexander, in the department of Hebrew instruction. In 1839 he took charge of the First Church of Brooklyn, and, in a successful pastorate of twelve years, placed that church on a strong foundation as one of the most important in that city. His labors there were such as demanded respite and recuperation of health, and his people granted him leave of absence for one year, at the same time supplying his pulpit and awaiting his return in the hope of his resumption of the charge. He travelled extensively at that time in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. He also made another foreign tour a few years ago.

During his first absence he was elected by the General Assembly Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in Allegheny Theological Seminary, a position which he still holds. He has illustrated it by the fruits of study in several volumes of commentaries on both Testaments, which have been widely circulated in this country, and in part republished in Scotland. In addition to these labors, he undertook a pastoral charge in Pittsburg, and has built up one of the new and leading churches of that city. In 1852 he received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson College, and in 1866 LL. D. from Princeton. His urbanity of bearing, united with his tact and promptitude in the moderatorship of the last Old School Assembly, contributed greatly to the excellence of its proceedings, and earned for him additional praise in the churches.

The Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D.,

who, as Moderator of the last "New School" Assembly, presides jointly with Dr. Jacobus, and preaches the opening sermon, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 9, 1814. He graduated at Hobart College in 1832, and immediately afterwards acted as tutor in his Alma Mater. His theological studies were pursued at Princeton Seminary, where he graduated in 1836. The Presbytery of Albany licensed him to preach in 1835, and ordained him *sine titulo* in 1836, in which year he was called to the Second Church, Washington, D. C. He remained there until 1839, when he was called to the First Church, Elmira, N. Y. From that field of labor he removed, in 1840, to the First Church of Utica, N. Y., of which he is still the honored pastor. He has been uninterruptedly engaged in the pastoral work for thirty-four years, with the exception of two years' vacation spent in Europe in 1848 and 1868.

The high esteem in which Dr. Fowler is held in the ecclesiastical and educational world is manifested by the fact that for twenty years he has been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary and member of its Prudential Committee, and a trustee of Hamilton College and member of its Executive Committee. He also served on the Reunion Committee from first to last; and the Doctorate of Divinity has been conferred on him twice—by Norwich University and by Williams College.

The Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D.,

who acts as one of the Stated Clerks of the Assembly until his successor is elected, by virtue of having been Stated Clerk of the last "Old School" Assembly, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., in 1807. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1826, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Georgia, where he held several important appointments by the Legislature, which he, however, relinquished in 1833 in order to enter the ministry. In 1835 he was ordained in the Associate Presbyterian Church and settled at Carlisle. In 1838 he transferred his connection to the Old School General Assembly. Declining the Presidency of Lafayette College, to which he was elected on the first retirement of Dr. George Junkin, he accepted in 1843 an election to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Allegheny Theological Seminary. In 1848 he was Moderator of the Assembly.

In 1850 he was chosen Permanent Clerk, from which office he was in 1862 transferred to that of Stated Clerk, so that he has been officially connected with the body for twenty years. In 1854 he was transferred from Allegheny to the professorship which he still holds in Princeton Seminary. He has clung to the work of theological instruction through many urgencies to take the presidency of colleges and the pastoral charge of important churches—declining the latter only on account of feeble health. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1842 by Marshall College, Pa., and LL.D. by Princeton, in 1868.

Dr. McGill is very popular as a theological instructor, as a preacher he is possessed of great force and eloquence, and he is one of the best church parliamentarians in the denomination. In this position as Stated Clerk he has been the right-hand man of the Moderator on questions of order.

The Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.,

who acts as Dr. McGill's coadjutor, having been the Stated Clerk of the last New School Assembly since 1846, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1807, and graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1829. After studying at Andover Theological Seminary, he settled in St. Louis in 1832. In 1835 he became pastor of the Seventh Church, New York. The abundance of his labors and the success of his ministry in that field are attested by the fact that in twenty years he delivered not less than 6000 sermons, lectures and funeral addresses, baptized 563 adults and 1270 infants, performed the marriage ceremony in 1121 instances, and received into the communion of the Church 1556 persons on examination and 662 on certificate. In 1856 he established the North Church in New York, and continued its pastor until 1863. He is now the very efficient Secretary of the Freedmen's Committee of the late New School branch. He has the reputation of being very fond of antiquarian research, and is a special expert in the field of Hymnology.

The Permanent Clerks of the Assembly, until a successor is chosen, will be the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D.

The Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,

became Permanent Clerk of the "Old School" Assembly in 1862. He was born at Princeton, N. J., March 29, 1819; entered Princeton College in 1834, and graduated in 1838. After studying law he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1842. Subsequent to his licensure in that year he spent some months as a missionary in the coal regions of Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1843 he was settled as pastor of the church at Manchester, now in Ocean county, N. J. In 1846 he was called to the Hammond Street Church, New York, from which he removed, in 1848, to the First Church of Princeton.

There he labored nearly five years, during which large numbers were gathered into the Church. The Presbytery of Philadelphia, in 1852, appointed him Superintendent of the Church Extension operations. He became Secretary of the Board of Publication in 1854, and, in addition, editor of its issues in 1863; and he still discharges the onerous duties of his two-fold office. Jefferson College gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859. He has, in a great degree, the methodical habits which are so essential in the offices which he now holds.

The Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D.,

has been Permanent Clerk of the "New School" Assembly since 1864. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1823, and studied theology in Union and Yale Seminaries. In 1853 he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Walnut Street Church, West Philadelphia. His pastoral relation there, which was a very successful and happy one, was dissolved in consequence of greatly broken health in 1868. Since that time he has been Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, of whose work he has entire charge.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 39	MOON RISES	11 52
SUN SETS	7 14	HIGH WATER	4 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 3
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
Europa	Glasgow	New York	May 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Allemannia	Havre	New York	May 7
Lafayette	Brest	New York	May 7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 7
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	May 7

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 21
Donau	New York	Bremen	May 21
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	May 19
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	May 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 21
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	May 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hercules, Ketcham, Aquia Creek, Va., John S. Hilles.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Chief, Harding, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Oliver Jenneson, Jennesen, 3 days from Rondout, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 18.—The tug America left for New York, with the scow in tow, at 1:30 P. M.

In the harbor—Brigs Castilian and Minnie Miller, from Philadelphia for Salem, Mass.; brig Manlius, from Philadelphia; schrs Jane McCarthy and Ida L., from Philadelphia for Boston; C. S. Dyer and Abbie, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H.; Sea Bird and Tillie Johnson, for New York; Sarah Reed and Sarah Wood, from Philadelphia, bound E.; the New York pilot boats Fannie and Jane, and 15 schooners unknown. Wind SE. and light. Thermometer, 67.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 18.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Liberator, with barley, for Philadelphia.

Harvey Wright, with railroad iron, for Philadelphia.

Osprey and Charles, with staves, for Staten Isl'd.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. H. Griswold, M. E. Hannigan, Mary Rowland, Moonlight Rover, all with coal for New York.

The Harvest Moon and James O'Donnell left in addition to those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 19.—Barge W. & J. Thompson, with coal for Baltimore, left yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, hence, at Antwerp 16th inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Savannah.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Brig Ida, Harding, for Philadelphia, remained at Kingston, Ja., 30th ult.

Schr Osseo, Walsh, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th instant.

Schrs George Nevinger, Smith, from Georgetown, D. C., for Fall River, and M. & E. Henderson, Price, from do. for Boston, were anchored at Sandy Hook 17th inst. for a harbor.

Schr John Crockford, Briggs, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 15th inst.

Schr Ney, Chase, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 15th inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Gloucester 16th inst.

Schrs J. Satterthwaite, Kenney, and Jos. Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schrs Four Sisters, Shearer, from Eastport, and Sarah Wooster, Leland, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Austrian Government has given notice that from the 1st day of March, 1870, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Galiola rock, Gulf of Quarnero, Mediterranean. The light is a fixed and flashing red light, showing a flash every thirty seconds, elevated 71 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 13 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is 31 feet high, built of iron, on a stone base, 33 feet above the rock, octagonal shaped and painted white.

Also, that a light is exhibited from the fort, at the point nearest the harbor of Curzola, visible nearly the whole length of the channel to the W.NW., as well as from the eastward, and that the light hitherto shown from the extremity of the Grand mole has been discontinued.

The Spanish Government has given notice that a fixed red light will be exhibited from the lighthouse on Cape Creux during the repairs of the machinery of the fixed and flashing light.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp

No. 224 DOCK STREET.

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to
21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $15. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp

D. M. TOWNSEND,

No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for Election Purposes, and for Printing for the Supreme Court.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. For the pay of canvassers, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Item 2. For stationery, blanks, printing, blank books for canvassers, five thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents. Provided, That the two last provisos in the ordinance making an appropriation to the City Commissioners for the year 1870 shall apply to the above items, except as to the time of advertising for proposals, which shall be fixed by the said Commissioners.

Item 3. For printing for the Supreme Court, sixty-seven dollars.

Item 4. For printing for the Supreme Court, for the year 1869, twenty dollars and fifty cents.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.

Section 2. That the City Controller is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of six thousand dollars from Item 48 in the appropriation to the Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1870, to Item 1 of this ordinance.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Beckwith and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Beckwith street, from Fitzwater to Catharine street, in the Third ward; Dutton street, to a distance of two hundred and seventy feet north of Reed street, in the First ward; Hermitage street, from Green to Coates street, in the Twelfth ward; Kelley and Boyer streets, in the Ninth ward. Said repaving to be done with tramway stones in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side. Provided, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways invite proposals for the same, to be opened in the presence of the Committee of Highways, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, who shall give ample security to keep the same in repair for three years, which security shall be first approved by the City Solicitor.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Nineteenth street and Darien street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Nineteenth street, from Federal to Wharton street, paving of intersections not to exceed three hundred and thirteen dollars. Darien street, from Jefferson street to Columbia avenue, paving intersections not to exceed sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said streets, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Twelfth Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the Twelfth division of the Twenty-fourth ward shall be at the house of Matthew Davis, Brooklyn street, east side, south of Eadline street, the proprietor of the former place of voting refusing to allow his place to be used for election purposes.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on Almond Street, Between Norris and Dauphin Streets, Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be directed to lay water-pipe on Almond street, between Norris and Dauphin streets, in the Nineteenth ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To change the place of voting in the Nineteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the Nineteenth division of the Twentieth ward shall be held at the house of H. Hehl, northwest corner of Tenth and Hart streets; the former place being no longer available for that purpose.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for an Iron Railing in Front of Morris School House and Macadamizing Bringhurst Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and fifteen dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. For an iron railing in front of Morris School House, five hundred dollars.

Item 2. For macadamizing Brisghurst street, opposite to the Bringhurst Street School, Twenty-second ward, one hundred and fifteen dollars: Provided, The said sum of six hundred and fifteen dollars shall be taken from item 405 of the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1870.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby instructed to notify in writing the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company to repair forthwith the following streets, to wit:—Twentieth street, from Callowhill to Spring Garden street; Biddle street, from Twenty-fifth street to Callowhill street; Twenty-fifth street, from Biddle to Spring Garden street. And in case the said streets are not repaired within the time limited by law, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to repair the same, and the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to proceed against said company to recover all penalties incurred by them and the cost of said work.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Darien, Hare, and Thirty-first streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Darien street from Jefferson street to Columbia avenue, at a cost not exceeding four hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents; Hare street, from Twenty-fifth street to Taney street, at a cost not exceeding twelve hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; Thirty-first street, from Oakford street to Gray's Ferry road, at a cost not exceeding four hundred and fourteen dollars. Said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Paoli avenue and Wood street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Paoli avenue, from Ridge avenue to Washington street, Wood street, from Levering street to Grape street, in the Twenty-first ward, shall pass, that at the expiration of three months from said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD61

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 17 3m

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AMUSEMENTS.

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JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
STAR COMBINATION.
STAR COMBINATION.
Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.
In Burlesque, Grand Ballet, Immense Olio Entertainment, Farces, etc., by the
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
Family Matinee every Saturday. 5 16 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 19, Reproduction of the highly successful drama, NOT GUILTY. THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS, are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays. Desperate Conflict between the Sepoys and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement. SATURDAY—"NOT GUILTY" MATINEE. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 19, Last Night but Two of the popular young Character Actor, MR. JOS. K. EMMETT, in Charles Gayler's successful Drama, FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. FRITZ.....Mr. JOS. K. EMMETT Friday—Farewell Benefit of JOS. K. EMMETT. Saturday—Emmett's Last Night.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor. MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and DURING WEEK, Prof. RISLEY'S TROUPE, 20 in number; the Great Lawrence Troupe, Frank A. Gibbons, Turner's Dogs and Monkey; Four Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lle De Rosa; Mad'lle Oberti, Mad'lle Brunetta, Mad'lle La Rosa, Emma Alford Clare Vernon, Sydney W. Frank, John Shay, Sam Devere, Bob Harrison, etc. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 5 16 6m

THE PILGRIM.
130 EXHIBITIONS GIVEN.
CLOSING WEEK.
By all means bring your families and friends and all that you can influence as often as possible before this the GRANDEST, BEST, AND NOBLEST EXHIBITION OF THE AGE shall close. It most probably will never open in this city again. J. W. BAIN.
CONCERT HALL EVERY EVENING.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. 5 18 2t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

1205	PENNSYLVANIA POLY-TECHNIC AND	CHESNUT ST.
1205	ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,	CHESNUT ST.
1205	Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lectures on useful and scientific subjects every evening.	CHESNUT ST.
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No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE Episcopal Diocesan Convention yesterday adopted a resolution, rather ambiguously worded, it is true, but which may be considered as an indication that the Episcopal Church will give its support to our common school system, and will refrain from introducing any disorganizing sectarian element. Indeed, all that the friends of our school system need ask of the different sects is that they will refrain from all interference with the schools, and if the other Protestant denominations will follow the example thus set by the Episcopalians, the efforts of certain zealots to divert the school fund from its legitimate objects for the maintenance of sectarian establishments will be frustrated. The Catholic Church is the only one that has set itself in direct opposition to the common schools, and from objecting to the reading of the Bible it has advanced to the point of boldly demanding that the common schools shall be done away with altogether, and that the money shall be divided between the different religious bodies, or at least that it shall receive its quota, whether the other sects concur in the arrangement or not. It is manifestly the duty of the friends of the public school system to oppose any such division of the school fund, and the various religious denominations can aid materially in maintaining the integrity of our educational system by declining to enter the field of controversy with regard to it, and by giving it their cordial and hearty support.

THE INCOME TAX.

A RUMOR has appeared in several papers that the Hon. William D. Kelley is in favor of the renewal of the income tax. We have a distinct and emphatic denial of this under Judge Kelley's own signature, and a statement that not only has he opposed the renewal of the tax in the committee, but that he has notified the committee of his purpose to oppose it in the House when it comes up for discussion. It is singular, in view of the decided expressions of public opinion on this subject, that any member of Congress who hopes for re-election should have the temerity to propose a renewal of this odious and inquisitorial tax, and it is satisfactory to know that Judge Kelley and other of the live members of Congress will use their best efforts to have it done away with finally and forever. It is not the amount taken out of a man's pocket by the income tax that is objected to, so much as the peculiarly unpleasant incidents attending its collection, and there are few tax-payers who would not prefer to be assessed in larger sums in some less objectionable manner. The income tax was a war measure, and it was only submitted to in silence by the people on account of the urgency of the occasion, and because it was distinctly understood that it was to expire by limitation at a certain and early date. That date has now passed, and to re-enact the tax would be a piece of tyranny on the part of Congress that would certainly try the patience of the people more than almost anything that could be perpetrated in the way of legislation. It is well that Congressmen should understand that there is a disposition to make this a test question, and that those who vote for the continuation of the tax will be held responsible when they present themselves for re-election.

THE INDIANS.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, whose devotion to the cause of the Indians is well known, has written a letter to the Indian Commission which meets in New York to-day for the purpose of considering the proper policy to be adopted towards civilizing the savages and towards putting a stop to the murders and rapine that now desolate the frontier. Mr. Welsh's earnestness makes him somewhat of a partisan, and he is inclined to take a rather more favorable view of the Indian character than most persons, but, with this exception perhaps, his letter contains nothing that will not receive the approval of all right-minded men. His severe denunciation of the Indian "ring" is especially well deserved, and it ought to arouse the people of the country and the members of Congress to the necessity of thoroughly reorganizing our whole Indian policy, if we expect to do anything in the way of civilizing the savages or to give security to the settlers upon the plains of the far West. The Indian Bureau is and has been for years completely under the control of a "ring" whose only object is plunder. It has been maintained by Congress, through the political influence of those who compose it, in spite of the manifold exposures of its corruptions that have been made, and in defiance of the wishes of the decent people of the land. Not only has the Indian Bureau done no good whatever, but it has been the main cause of most of the bloodshed and outrages perpetrated by the savages, and it has used all its influence to defeat the efforts of those who from motives of real philanthropy desire to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, and, if possible, to Christianize and civilize them. What has been done, however, in this direction by the noble band of men of which Mr. Welsh is a representative, is an encouragement to even greater exertions, and through their just and enlightened policy it has been shown that it is possible to civilize at least some of the Indians, and to educate them into useful citizens. It rests with Congress to say whether this good work shall be pushed to its legitimate conclusion, or whether the thieves and robbers who compose the Indian "ring" shall be allowed to perpetuate the present disgraceful state of affairs, and keep up a continual warfare between the savages and the settlers upon the frontier.

SLAVERY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE number of "woman's-rights" conventions that have been held within the past few months would almost lead the public into the belief that no adjournments were permitted in these charming gatherings. No new converts seem to be added to the list, if we may judge from the published accounts of their inharmonious proceedings. The same stereotyped names still figure as presidents, committee women, and eminent chinnists. Sometimes the list is varied by exchanging gentle Cady S. for sweet Susan B., and *vice versa*, but in the main the posts of honor—and honorable posts they are—are invariably filled by our old familiar friends, whose names are well known and whose capacity is pretty fairly estimated.

The preambles, resolutions, and speeches emanating from the same select, if not refined, circle have also become familiar, and if it were not for the internal jealousies and hair-pullings that manifest themselves at times, but few readers would find interest in their proceedings. The meeting in Apollo Hall, New York, presided over by Theodore Tilton, that eminent saint with "long yellow hair," has evolved no new or startling idea on the terrible wrongs under which the American women are suffering. The speeches and resolutions were only relieved from the dead level of puerility and stupidity by the cat-like snaps, screeches, and clawings that enlivened the proceedings. There was, however, one resolution, submitted by the would-be Honorable Cady Stanton, and enthusiastically adopted by the meeting, that is perhaps a little in advance of any of their previous innumerable preambles and resolutions. Not that the moral sentiment or refinement contained therein is above the usual Stanton-Anthony standard, but because it is a bolder expression of the secret spring that moves these misguided, wrong-headed, loud-"tongued," and idle-handed women. The resolution referred to was to the effect that, "Whereas, in the Sickles, Cole, and McFarland trials, the accused were acquitted by a jury of their countrymen, therefore the obvious deduction was that American women were in slavery, from which they can be rescued only by the ballot," etc., etc.

What inferences are we to draw from such teachings? What would the highly gifted and virtuous Mrs. Stanton have us conclude? Take the cases in their order and let us apply the test. General Sickles was indicted for shooting a man who, after enjoying the hospitality of his house and the generous bounty of his hand, had violated every instinct of the gentleman by dishonoring the wife in the very house of his friend, thus desolating his home and dragging in the dust all that is dearest to man. A jury acquitted him on the ground that so vile a treachery and so terrible a calamity were sufficient to render the prisoner unaccountable for his acts. Does Mrs. Cady Stanton, Tilton, sweet Susan B. & Co., object to General Sickles' interference in the unlawful and unholy conduct of his wife and Barton Key? Do they think she should have been permitted to continue her wickedness unmolested? If not, where is the application of their text, "the slavery of woman?" The tyranny in this case consisted in the fact that the husband separated his wife from her paramour. In this can you see but the act of an unreasonable slaveholder, oh ye heavenly saints of Apollo Hall? The case of General Cole was in many respects a counterpart of the one to which allusion has just been made. In this, as in General Sickles' case, the slavery of the woman consisted (reasoning from Mrs. Stanton's premises) in the fact that General Cole restrained his wife from further evil by removing her guilty confidential friend. The jury in this case, as in that of Sickles, acquitted on the grounds that when the sanctity of a home was ruthlessly violated, the most sacred of all ties trampled upon, and the dearest of all earthly objects polluted and dishonored, the outraged, ruined husband was not responsible if under the mental agony resulting therefrom he laid violent hands upon the villain who wrought all this misery. In the last of the three cases enumerated in the resolution of the indignant Cady, we have presented the abject slavery of Mrs. Abby McFarland-Richardson, whose unreasonable husband objected to her receiving undue and scandalous attention from another gentleman before she had ceased to be Mrs. McFarland. In this case it is somewhat more difficult than in the former to perceive in what the "slavery of the woman" consisted. In spite of the solemn vows that bound her to McFarland, and the no less sacred and more touching one of children that should have kept her pure and at home, we find her away from her husband, perambulating distant States to obtain by stealth and semi-fraud a divorce she could not get at home, and then returning to the companionship of that man whose influence over her had destroyed her home, divided her children, and distracted her poor loving husband. In what, oh! gentle Cady, did her slavery consist? She had left home and friends, children and husband, in pursuance of the advice of her *disinterested* female friends; she had travelled unmolested over distant States; she had broken the bonds that legally held her to the man she had sworn to "love, honor, and obey." Yet, most logical Cady, you say she was a slave! She was only unfortunate, in her own and doubtless in Mrs. Stanton's estimation, in the fact that she was not permitted, in open day and in the presence of a Christian people, to live with the man for whom she had cast off husband, children, and honor. If it be slavery to remain contented, virtuous, and happy, it is most devoutly to be hoped that American woman may long remain in a state of the the most abject slavery, and if freedom signifies all Mrs. Cady Stanton would have us infer it does, may a kind Providence protect American wives and daughters from its baleful shadows! Thank Heaven! the Anthonys, Stantons, Blakes, and Blackwells, with all their chatterings, resolutions, weak-tea bickerings and ravings, do not represent, in the most infinitesimal degree, the virtue, dignity, or thought of American womanhood.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

SENATOR CRAGIN delivered an elaborate speech upon the Mormon bill in the Senate yesterday, in which he eloquently denounced and exposed the enormities of polygamy, and rehearsed the crimes of which the followers of Brigham Young have been accused. The concluding sentence of his remarks, however, contained the true solution of the Utah troubles. He said that "when miners and other emigrants, not Mormons, shall flock to that Territory and make it their home, the loathsome and festering monster of polygamous Mormonism will perish and be buried out of sight." The practical question is rather how this emigration may be facilitated than how the moral nature of the Mormons may be improved. The most essential thing is that well-disposed emigrants may be as thoroughly protected in Utah as in any other portion of the United States. This duty the nation owes to all its inhabitants, and it should be performed to the extent of the national power, at all hazards, so that the declaration, "I am an American citizen," may be a sure passport in every nook and corner of the land. Polygamy is a hideous monstrosity, but it prevails among the Indians even more generally than among the Mormons, and no one seriously proposes to enact laws of Congress or to send armies against them for the purpose of diminishing the number of squaws in the lodges of their chiefs. If we can restrain them from scalping white prisoners, and from retarding the progress of civilization by murderous forays upon frontier settlements, we are content to postpone their moral reformation to a more convenient season. Brigham Young, like the Indians, has theoretically set up a sort of unauthorized rude government within the legitimate Government of the nation; and whenever his theocracy comes in direct conflict with the fundamental and essential laws of the land, or invades the rights of loyal citizens, it should be stamped out. What is most needed in Utah now, is not that we should force our civilization on all the dupes of the Mormon prophet, but that he should be prevented from retarding the increase of the Gentile population, and from interposing obstacles to the so-called apostacy of his followers, which really means an awakening to their true rights and duties as American citizens. If the proposed new legislation pertaining to Utah and the national policy in reference to that Territory is put on the footing we have thus briefly described, the Mormon mischief-makers can gain no sympathy in any quarter of the world, and the more sensible portion of their own people will speedily learn the justice and necessity of recognizing the higher allegiance which is due to the national authorities. We have but little faith in the power of an army to break up an institution like polygamy, and the experiment is scarcely worth trying. But courts and armies can jointly be invoked to punish treason in Utah as well as in Dixie, and if every overt act at Salt Lake is promptly punished, and every unlawful Mormon proscription or persecution of loyal citizens is speedily avenged, Brigham Young's old stamping ground will soon be filled with Gentiles who will redeem and regenerate it.

TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTED GOODS OVERLAND.

WE are glad to notice that Mr. Casserly of California has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the transportation by railroad of goods arriving from foreign ports at San Francisco to any interior collection district, immediately after they are landed. A similar system is even more necessary on the Atlantic coast, and its adoption would do more to increase the foreign commerce of Philadelphia than any measure that has been suggested. It is a matter of profound astonishment that the serious consideration of a project in which nearly every important American city except New York has so deep an interest is postponed from year to year, and that Congress thus tacitly approves the unnatural and unnecessary concentration of business at the New York Custom House, which is at once the cause of innumerable frauds upon the revenue and of gross injustice to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and many other flourishing cities. Now that the Pacific coast is beginning to realize the inconvenience of the old system, we hope that the day of reform is near at hand, and that a resolute movement in the interest of the whole people, as well as of the communities subjected to special injury, will speedily be made. Philadelphia might as well have all the importing houses that import goods for her consumption located in this city as in New York, and they would be located here if goods arriving by foreign steamers could be sent to the Philadelphia Custom House immediately after they are landed.

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We are offering to-day unusual inducements to purchasers.
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GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00. These goods are less than market rates.
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HERNANIES, Double Mesh, 2 yards wide. Grand Goods.
Closing out LAWN SUITS, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00, $15·00.
Closing out LINEN SUITS, $12·00, $15·00, $18·00.
We will sell one case ALPACA LUSTRES at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
ENGLISH MIXED MARL POPLINS. Great job. 25 cents.
All the new style POPLINS, less than market rates.
We open to-day at less than wholesale prices, LLAMA POINTS, LLAMA JACKETS, LLAMA SACQUES, LLAMA DRESSES.
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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and others.
Colonel D. W. C. Moore will direct the singing of a large choir of young ladies
Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House. No. 1122 Chesnut street. 5 19 21 23 24 4t

☞ THE MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.—Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, will repeat, by request of many eminent citizens, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., the Lecture on the "Yosemite Valley and Sierra Nevada" which he gave with such *eclat* recently in New York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by beautiful diagrams thrown upon a large screen by the Magic Lantern under the direction of James A. McAllister, Esq.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 5 18 4t

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 10

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

In Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1870.

The May Anniversaries.

For the past few days all the little male and emale Samuel Wokes in the city have been agitated on the subject of new dresses, street processions, and afternoon festivals. The regular May anniversaries have been celebrated in spite of the weather, and the thoroughfares have been sprinkled with little girls in white muslin, blue sashes, and crimped hair. It is a pretty sight, these long lines of cleanly dressed children, hung with flowers and gay ribbons, carrying banners, singing song and hymn, and chaperoned by solemn young men and women, who look Dr. Watts out of one eye and the Shorter Catechism out of the other. We need the pure and balmy breath of young children in these sad election times, and perhaps it would not be too poetic to hope that the sight of them stirred some memory of better days in the hearts of repeaters. These May festivals are a gracious celebration of the fairest time of the year, and some spiritual influence is wafted from them like the bloom-dust from a flower.

Free Love and the Sorosis.

It would be unfair to say that a majority of the members of the Sorosis approve of the doctrines of George Sand, and recommend that promiscuousness in love which the great French novelist has all her life preached. Nevertheless, one or two of its speakers do lean towards free love, and never exemplified their tendencies more thoroughly than when dwelling upon the McFarland-Richardson case. One of them at least is understood to have been married to two men, both of whom are now living, and yet the lady holds a conspicuous position among spotless women who would never be suspected of living unhappily with their own husbands were it not that they figure so prominently before the public. The woman who is happy at speech-making is usually unhappy at home.

A Horrid Man.

Every student of classical history knows that something happened to a young man who was so eager to penetrate the Eleusinian mysteries that he disguised himself as a woman and trusted to his smooth cheeks to carry him through. An attempt similar to this was made by a youth who, induced by curiosity and the hope of good pay, rigged himself out as a young lady, and, with his masculinity closely disguised from boot to chignon, visited Apollo Hall to listen to Mrs. Stanton's lecture addressed to "women only." The disguise was a complete success, and to it the newspaper-reading world is indebted for full accounts of the meeting. Towards the close of the meeting, it is true that a gentleman, in male attire, was discovered sitting near the door, but by that time Mrs. Stanton had said her say, and all her verbal percussion caps had gone off. One thing was very noticeable, and that was that the principal speakers, all of whom, of course, were ladies, were visibly embarrassed, but this was accounted for from the fact that it was the first occasion on which any of them had spoken to an audience composed exclusively of their own sex. You will agree with me that the timidity was natural. It is so much easier for a woman to stand up and harangue a trousers-wearing audience. Among the audience were some women who are distinguished, some who are notorious, and a good many whose brains are natural vacuums to which Fashion has shown her abhorrence by filling them up. It was to the discernment of Miss Anthony, however, that the discovery of a man present was due. The married ladies on hand, knowing all about the horrid creature, were thrown off their guard from the very fact of being so familiar with him, and Miss Anthony's announcement fell among them like a bomb. The creature attempted no resistance, but meekly went away. The result of the meeting was that an emendation was made to those passages in the Bible which specify the sufficient cause for divorce, and several improvements upon Holy Writ were agreed upon. Crinoline is getting out an improved and more liberal commentary upon the Scriptures, and between them the suffrage women and Sorosis may be expected to edit a new gospel of divorce.

The Gottschalk Fund.

Considerable attention is attracted in fashionable up-town circles in regard to the performance that is to take place on Saturday night, at the Union League Club Theatre, in behalf of the Gottschalk fund. A special interest is felt in the fact that in the operetta *Les Forces de Jeannette*, the principal part will be taken by Miss Emily Schaumberg, of your city.

Prospect Park Tournament.

On Saturday and the ensuing Tuesday a tournament is to be held at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, near Brooklyn. Twenty knights are to ride. Four of them hail from Maryland, four from Virginia, four from the District of Columbia, and the remainder from New York and Philadelphia. No less than eight prizes are to be given. Two of them are fine Kentucky riding horses, valued at $500 each, one of which will be the first prize on each day. The second, third, and fourth prizes will consist of gold watches, diamond studs, and sleeve-buttons. The knights were busy practising yesterday, and will be to-day and to-morrow, and until 2 in the afternoon of Saturday, when the tournament is to commence. The ring at which they are to tilt is suspended from an arch thrown across the track, and is one and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Some of the best riding of the kind ever seen will be witnessed, and the entire affair is something similar to the tournament held in one of the suburbs of Washington city some years ago.

The "Lyre."

I perceive that a new paper (another new one!) is to be started in this city under the appellation of the *Lyre*. If report speak truly, the orthoepy of this title was originally meant to be "Liar," and the principle upon which it was to be issued was that no responsibility was to be acknowledged for whatever appeared in its columns. Its very title gave it the opportunity of stating with impunity the most audacious contradictions, and consequently it was intended to enjoy a freedom, an impersonality, and an unaccountability never before enjoyed by any periodical publication. Apparently there is abundant room for as many new papers as sanguine editors choose to indulge themselves in.

Hempen Hair.

The growing use of hemp for false hair is introducing a new disease of the scalp amongst women who want to be fashionable, but who have not the means. For instance, a switch of genuine human hair would cost seventy-five dollars, a hempen imitation can be purchased for one-twenty-fifth that price, and the silly thing who pays three dollars for tresses made out of jute imagines the fraud to be incapable of detection. By this means she only places her own scalp in danger; for this jute, which meets with so large a sale in the New York market, is often packed on board ship in a very uncleanly manner, and its filaments retain all sorts of fevrous elements. If its use is persisted in, and the jute is of very inferior quality, the hemp upon the head is almost as sure an instrument of death as the hemp which makes the halter. It is a little slower—that is all. Alas! how many a woman has fallen a victim to her hair! As a general rule, it may be said that the more follicles close up on the feminine head, the more folly expands in the feminine heart.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be represented this evening, with all its original sensational effects.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Frits, Our Cousin German*, will be performed this evening, with Mr. Emmett in the leading *role*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, at No. 1305 Chesnut street, is now open with an interesting collection of curiosities.

A CONCERT will be given this evening at Musical Fund Hall by the West Philadelphia Choral Society.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A DIALOGUE IN WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up: "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well-founded.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

SEE what our workmen do.—
They reupholster and cover furniture,
They cut and fit furniture covers,
They mend and varnish furniture,
They alter and put down carpets,
They make over mattresses,
They hang curtains and shades,
They cover glasses, chandeliers, etc.
They do everything in a first-class manner that could be expected of a first-class upholsterer.
Charges low—Promptness—Satisfaction.
ALBERTSON & CO.,
No. 1435 Chesnut street.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—Mr. George Henkels, the celebrated manufacturer of first-class Furniture, Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, instead of holding his regular auction sale this season, has resolved to sell his large and splendid stock at private sale AT AUCTION PRICES. Those, therefore, who desire to secure the best quality of furniture at low prices should note the fact, and give Mr. Henkels' extensive assortment an inspection.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

YOUNGER BY TWENTY YEARS is the appearance of the man of fifty, or the lady of—never mind how many summers—after he or she has charmed away the grey hairs with PHALON'S VITALIA. Pleasant, clear, and transparent. No sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING.—
EVERY GARMENT AN ADVERTISEMENT.
EVERY SUIT A CARD
In favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING
cut and made in style unsurpassed by any other first-class house in America.
PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY WHY
WHY WHY WHY
WHY
WHY ARE ?? SO MANY ?? FOLKS BUYING
SPRING SUITS
AT
OAK HALL?

Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at OAK HALL are the most stylish and beautiful to be had in Philadelphia.
Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at OAK HALL are more durable and fit better than any others.
Because they find that the Spring Suits sold at OAK HALL are ever so much cheaper than other suits.
Best and cheapest
Best and cheapest
Best and cheapest OAK HALL Spring Suits. Spring Suits. Spring Suits.
WANAMAKER and BROWN, Sixth Sixth and Market, WANAMAKER and BROWN.
WANAMAKER and BROWN, Market. Sixth and Market, WANAMAKER and BROWN.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—ELTON.—On Tuesday morning, May 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Cathcart, CHARLES S. DAVIS, Esq., to Miss MIRIAM, daughter of Anthony Elton, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

COMBS.—On the 18th instant, NATALIE MARIE, daughter of Francis X. and Fannie Combs, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1836 N. Twelfth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, May 17, T. JEFFERSON JACKSON, son of B. Frank and Maria Jackson, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1822 Thompson street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JAMES.—This, Wednesday morning, EDWIN, son of the late Robert P. James, in the 30th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 148 N. Fifteenth street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on May 17, in the 12th year of his age, JAMES T., son of Samuel R. S. and Mary M. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

TREXLER.—On the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLES B., son of Manassah and Irene Trexler, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2332 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE

ON THE PREMISES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,

KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES,

BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,

Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.

RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.

On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,

At 4 o'clock P. M.,

Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome Modern Three-story Brick Residence No. 1625 N. Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, No. 1625; containing in front on Seventeenth street 21 feet and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window-sill; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule door and wide hall; first floor has parlor, dining-room (with Sunnyside heater), marble mantels, kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; second floor has 2 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third floor has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; it is papered throughout in the best manner, pronounced and provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

No. 2. Handsome modern Three-story Brick Residence No. 1628 Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street, No. 1628, containing in front on Columbia avenue 22 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 77 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window sills; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule doors and wide hall; the first floor has parlor, dining-room, with Sunnyside heater, marble mantels; kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; kitchen is painted throughout; second floor has 2 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third story has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; it is papered throughout in the best manner, it is stripped on the north and east walls, tin roof, the cellar is cemented and is provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF SAMUEL Branson, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two well-secured ground rents, $36 and $27 each a year. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:—

No. 1. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, payable half yearly, without deduction for taxes, on the first day of the months of April and October, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the east side of Amber street, 295 feet 7 inches north of Norris street; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Emma street.

No. 2. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $27, payable in coin half yearly, on the first day of the months of May and November, without deduction for taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the south side of Bedford street, 220 feet west of Nineteenth street; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2126 Franklin street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern two-story brick messuage (with Mansard roof), and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street, No. 2126; containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, and bath-room on second floor, and 2 chambers on third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Terms—$1600 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 737 Bayard street, between Seventh and Eighth, above Reed street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bayard street, east of Eighth, No. 737; containing in front on Bayard street 14 feet, and extending in depth about 91 feet to a 10 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

LIFE INSURANCE

KNICKERBOCKER

Life Insurance Company

OF

NEW YORK.

GEO. T. SNIFFIN, Secretary. ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

DUY & WOODS,

No. 300 WALNUT St.,

General Agents and Attorneys for the State of Pennsylvania.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

The following is a summary of the Company's business for the year 1869:—

9046 New Policies issued, insuring $25,351,646·00

Income from Premiums	$4,599,944·72	
Income from interest	441,979·43	
		5,041,924·15
Disbursements for dividends and expenses	$1,369,614·05	
Disbursements for losses	833,541·80	
		2,103,155·85

Balance in favor of Policy Holders,

OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

Which increases the Assets to..... $6,680,965·56

Disposed of as follows:—

For losses reported but not yet due	$150,139·00
Reserve on all existing policies	5,171,882·47
All other claims, including capital stock	106,705·83
	$5,428,727·30
Leaving a SURPLUS of	$1,252,238·26

From which the Company has declared a DIVIDEND to all participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus, which will be available in payment of the NEXT ANNUAL PREMIUM.

The Dividends of this Company are declared ANNUALLY, and are available towards the payment of the second and all succeeding premiums.

All desirable forms of Policies issued. Full information furnished upon application to the office of the General Agents,

DUY & WOODS,

No. 300 WALNUT Street,

5 19 ths2trp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—10 very desirable lots, Pine street, east of Fortieth street. On Tuesday, May 31st, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 225 feet east of Fortieth street, West Philadelphia; each containing in front on Pine street 25 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to a 20 feet street. Two fronts.

No. 2. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 75 feet east of the above street; each 25 feet front, and in depth 150 feet to said 20 feet street. Two fronts,

No. 3. All those two lots of ground, situate on the south side of Pine street, 300 feet east of Fortieth street; each 25 feet front, and in depth about 150 feet to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

No. 4. All those two lots of ground, south side of Pine street, 50 feet east of the above; each 25 feet front, and about 139 feet deep, to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. See plan at the auction rooms.

By order of Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1423 North Eighth street, with a three-story brick dwelling in the rear on Perth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Eighth street, north of Master street; containing in front on Eighth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet 9½ inches to Perth street. The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Eighth street; has the modern conveniences and in good repair; also, a three-story brick in the rear on Perth street. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage until March next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 335 North Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick (rough-cast) messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets, No. 335; the lot containing in front on Thirty-second street 26 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room and bath on the second floor; 3 chambers on the third; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Keys next door, at No. 333. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1330 Parrish street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Parrish street, No. 1330, containing in front on Parrish street 16 feet, and in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Atmore street, with the privilege thereof. House has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1021 South Seventeenth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, below Carpenter street, No. 1021, containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has saloon parlor, gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84. Possession July next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 21 28 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THE PILGRIM
WILL CLOSE IN ONE WEEK.

It is THE Great Success.
Houses still Crowded.
Take your Stranger Guest.
Come immediately.
CONCERT HALL.

The African M. E. Bethel take their Second Benefit to-night. Last exhibition given to the colored people. "Blue" Complimentary Tickets good this week only. It

DRY GOODS.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains
IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.
Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

NEW YORK AUCTION GOODS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES is called to the NEW STORE, No. 28 North NINTH Street, below Filbert street.
Goods arriving daily from New York auctions in great variety, such as Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Scarfs, Button, Flowers, and Fancy Goods in general, at very small advances. No. 28 North NINTH Street,
5 13 6trp Below FILBERT Street.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
RAPSON'S,
4 9 stuth 3m 4 9 3p5 N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 332 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4s

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
10 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

CIGARS.

SMOKE GUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw5mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

BASE BALL.

Union, of Morrisania, vs. Keystone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, May 19.—The game between the Keystone and the Union commenced at 3·05. The attendance is very slim. Colonel Fitzgerald was chosen umpire. Union won the toss. Keystone went to the bat.

FIRST INNING.

Keystone—Albertson out on foul. Severn out at first. Lovett out on three strikes.

Unions—Higham, Austin, and Pabor out successively, inning ending with whitewash for both sides.

SECOND INNING.

Fulmer out on foul. Conner out at first. Gwynn out on strikes.

Unions—Shelly out at first. Bass out by Clinton making a splendid running catch. Keany made his second on good hit. Brown out on foul bound to right field. No runs. Great excitement.

THIRD INNING.

Keystones—Clinton got to his first on call ball; got to his second on pass. Woods got his first on call balls. Albertson out on foul bound. Clinton out on home. Severn run on three strikes, and made his second by an overthrow to first. Woods got home. Lovett out on fly by pitcher.

Unions—Brown out by Clinton. Tedney out by splendid catch of short stop. Higham made his first on short hit. Austin out at his first. No runs. Score now stands Keystone 1, Unions nothing.

FOURTH INNING.

Keystone—Fulmer made the first by safe hit, and run his second on pass ball. Conner made his first by muff of short stop. Fulmer made his third. Gwynn made good hit, sending Fulmer home. Connor out at second. Gwynn made his third on overthrow to first. Miller made his first on safe hit, and sent Gwynn home. Woods got his first on call balls, but forced Clinton to second. Clinton and Woods home by pass ball bounding over fence. Albertson out on foul bound. This made three men out with four runs for Keystones.

Union—Pabor sent ball over fence in right field, made home run. Shelly made his first base on safe hit. Bass out on foul fly by catcher. Birdsall made his first on hit. Shelly out at second. Birdsall ran his second. He ran his third and then home by bad throw of catcher to third. Kenny made his first on safe hit. Brown made his first on muff by Clinton. Gedney made his second by good hit. Sent Brown home. Higham made his second by muff of right field sent Tedney. Austin out on fly by Lovett. Inning closed—five runs for Union.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The colored citizens of Baltimore are to-day celebrating the fifteenth amendment by a grand procession and other suitable demonstrations. The procession formed on Broadway, East Baltimore, and after marching through various streets, and passing through Baltimore westwardly, reached South street at 11·55, and was one hour passing the Western Union Telegraph Company's office. The number in the procession is variously estimated at 8000 to 12,000.

In the first carriage in the procession were the Hons. Horace Maynard and John B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and General H. H. Heath, of New Mexico. Frederick Douglass was in the second carriage.

Most of the Government officials of the city, Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Internal Revenue officers were in the line. Among the more prominent civilians were C. C. Fulton, Esq., and Hon. Wm. J. Albert. Military and civic organizations, and benevolent institutions, Masons and Odd Fellows, and different trades and clubs, were represented.

Among the military represented were the Butler Zouaves and Boys in Blue, Pioneer Corps of Washington, Knights Templar of Washington representatives from the Excelsior Brigade of Philadelphia, and large delegations representing organizations of various parts of the State. There were seven full bands in the procession, besides a number of drum corps, and a number of portraits of distinguished men borne by different delegations—that of Henry Winter Davis with the motto "The iron hand that held Maryland to her allegiance;" that of William Lloyd Garrison, "The Liberator has at last been heard;" that of Thaddeus Stevens, "*Ecce Homo.*" The procession is now passing through the streets, and so far the most orderly quiet has prevailed.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The war grew out of a systematic violation of individual rights by States. It ended by the destruction of individual rights in the States. The necessity for the bill was manifest in the sudden and violent change in the condition of the colored race of the South from slavery to liberty. Some provision was necessary to secure them against the dictation of their former masters. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Hamilton) had argued that the constitutional amendment prohibiting certain powers to States conferred no new power upon Congress, but overlooked the fact that in the fifteenth amendment the provision was expressed that Congress reserved the right to enforce it by appropriate legislation. The bill was in accordance with that provision; but, if ever so perfect, it would be objected to by Democrats upon old proslavery and State-rights principles, because the bill limited the power of a State to deprive a man of his rights. He (Mr. Schurz) would give the State governments as much power as was compatible with the General Government. He was strenuously opposed to all undue accumulation of powers in the General Government, and still more to all centralization of administrative functions, and thought the Republican party would do well to direct rather than resist the current of popular opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolished the legitimate subere of State rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advise their friends in the South to act fairly with the colored man and not ruin themselves by vainly resisting the inevitable. This would accomplish much more for self-government than all their lugubrious maledictions, and would materially improve their chances of success.

Mr. Pool then took the floor.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The American people no more wanted St. Domingo than they had wanted Alaska—an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the Government were to establish a naval station at St. Domingo it would have to establish a navy equal in power to that of any other nation. Otherwise such naval station would be an element of weakness, and not of strength.

In case of war with any of the great maritime nation St. Domingo would be immediately wrested from the United States, unless it had a navy equal in force to defend it; besides it would add largely to the expenses of the United States to govern the Island, and he did not believe that the people were willing to be taxed for any such purpose. If St. Domingo were to be taken it would have to be taken with all its incumbrances.

The United States would have to pay its public debt. That debt was represented as only $1,500,000, but Baez had issued national bonds amounting to more than $15,000,000, some putting the amount as high as $50,000,000. Why did they want it, Domingo? It would be an element of weakness, not of strength, even if the United States

Impure Food.

The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take tolerably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist wandering about what he calls the "ham fair," says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him, and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employes of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages, and other savory articles, amidst much laughter and plenty of "chaff." This operation came to an end, and the agents of the prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. "Sir," said this individual, with honest pride, "Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. You see, sir, in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offers facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud, if some measures were not taken. Everything that can be eaten or drank tempts the cupidity of adulterators. It would be well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chesnuts, acorns, potato, beetroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give no one gastric fever, but some will employ ground bricks! Oil may be adulterated in thirty-eight different ways. As to this, it needs only to be remarked that Paris consumes more than a million litres of salad oil; but only 100,000 litres at most of real olive oil find their way to the capital. What is the rest made of? Truffles are made at will with yams, mushrooms, and even *cork*. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cats', horses', and even rats' flesh cooked. Yes, sir, without continual supervision continual mishaps would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. Sixty inspectors incessantly keep watch over the butchers' meat; wine-tasters are employed to judge of the beverages sold in three thousand Parisian public-houses. At the Halle seventy persons are employed solely to ascertain by holding eggs up to a lighted candle whether they are fresh enough for consumption. As to ourselves, sir, we form part of the scenting-out brigade. It is our duty to discover by the smell the condition of all sorts of eatables offered for sale. We begin our work every day at eight o'clock, generally arranging not to pass over the ground already reconnoitred by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have been lately overhauled are very apt to think themselves safe, and take advantage of their fancied security to make dishonest profits. In twelve months we visit two thousand five hundred establishments, and we have to bring about twenty actions a week against dishonest tradesmen. All comes under our jurisdiction—tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains, whiting, etc. This is not all; we have to examine the state of the kitchen utensils in the five thousand eight hundred restaurants, eating-houses, and table d'hotes of the capital, otherwise verdigris would claim a yearly tribute of victims."

An Artist in Suicide.

Frenchmen who do not believe in a God and drink sugar and water for intellectual stimulation have generally been regarded as unrivalled in the fine and useful art of taking themselves out of the world for no particular cause, but an American has, at last, vindicated the equal art of his countrymen in this line, and killed himself causelessly with great applause. His name was Norris Gelaplane, his age was twenty-three, he had a university education, and he shot himself on [illegible] his boarding-house at Natchez. [illegible] sofa in lady of the boarding-house. When the flew upstairs to [illegible] heard the shot and if the carpet [illegible] the fatal room to see found two [illegible] was much "mussed," she cally arranged [illegible] or three letters symmetribest suit [illegible] on the dressing-table, a and [illegible] clothes laid out for the burial, the deceased boarder lying like one asleep. One of the letters was addressed to an editor, and said:—"I write to request the press of Natchez, through your columns, to allow no writer to attribute my death to any particular cause. The idea of suicide did not originate in Natchez, nor in the sunny South at all, consequently no one here can possibly tell why I kill myself. I doubt whether any individual in the known world can even give a shadow of a cause. In almost every suicide, liquor, love, remorse, or disappointment of some kind is the supposed or actual cause, but in my case none of these causes prevailed. I have seen the world and am weary of it is about the truth." Another letter was to the lady of the boarding-house, politely apologizing to her for the awkward necessity of dying on her sofa, and cheerfully intimating that if the spirits of the departed are permitted to hover around places in which they were particularly well treated in life, a grateful ghost might be expected shortly. In a case like this, speculation at once falls to work in search of some supposable cause. Was the heavy name of Delaplane, for instance, too much a weariness to be longer borne? or did its bearer die by that delusion of having seen a great deal of this world which is so apt to infect persons of the hoary age of twenty-three? At any rate, he died as the Frenchman dieth; and Frenchmen, we all know, frequently commit suicide for the same reason that makes "the stars above" shine so brightly in the ancient ballad of "Molly Bawn"—"because they've nothing else to do."

Servant Girls.

Ladies who have been troubled by having bad servant girls may be interested in the following passage from an article furnished by one of their sex to the New York *Evening Mail*:—

Can you fancy yourself in a foreign land, away from kindred, ministering only to the physical wants of strangers, for a sum that keeps you simply in a decent garb of a Sunday, and lays up a trifle against a rainy day, but with the same tread-mill of hopeless, every-day life? Would you think it too much, then, to hear a friendly word now and again from a cheery mistress; to have frequent inquiries as to your homes and friends; to have an illustrated paper offered to you occasionally to brighten your life and give you some notions of the outside world. And, granting your religious faith differed from that of your employer, would it tend to make you more bigoted or more liberal if she should occasionally tell you what was doing in your own church, without any accompanying comment, leaving the truth to work itself out, but showing you that she was interested in all progress. Ah, dear ladies, believe us—for we have proven it—you risk nothing in these kind offices—you gain everything. Your grace and tact preserve your station—have no fear on that point. You need no self-assertion for what should be self-impressing. Make for those girls homes, and there will be less talk of places. Interest yourselves in them, make them feel that you are their best, their wisest friend, and you need not fear that they will desert you for a stranger. Do not expect them to be perfect, for you cannot find that in any relation in life, but let them see that you feel your relation to them to be one of reciprocal duties, that while they serve you conscientiously, you will use your intelligence, your judgment, in their behalf, in thoughtfulness of their interest, both in their business and pleasure, their income and their expenditure. This can be done without interference, and will gather you a rich harvest in the harmony and unity of your household. Try not to adapt yourself to supposed peculiarities of nationality, treat human nature humanely, and you will need no special rules for government of servants.

A North Carolina Straight Drink.

Some years since, when they were buildin' the locks on Coal River, I was over thar at Peytona, and I stopped in at Dr. Kellum's, who physicked people in that quarter at that time. Thar was a famine just then, and great sufferin' among men, women, and children for want of the necessaries of life. Leastwise, it was about the same thing. Thar was plenty of meat, an abundance of corn, and no scarcity of chicken; but the rivers were dry, an' whisky ran entirely short. Some prudent people laid in a sufficient stock, but the most had not. How to bring up a family 'thout red-eye was a puzzler, and the suffering was enormous. Dr. Kellum was in trouble too; he sympathized with his neighbors, but he had a half barrel of ninety-five per cent. alcohol in his office, and as far as he was concerned, he managed to fix up, with sugar an' water, 'an gum, an' other, an' sich truck, until he made a purty fair drink. Seein' I was a friend of his, he invited me to sample it. Well, it kinder filled the room with smell, an' just then a man from the Mud River Country came in, on his way to Raleigh Cote House. He smelt the smell, and says:—"I've been nigh two days from home, an' I'm almost starvin'." "Oh," says Kellum, pointing to the cask, "that's it. Help yourself." The chap brightened up, an' he drawed a level tumbler full of the alcohol' an' afore you could say, "Scat, you beast!" down it went. Kellum he turned pale. Says the man, "I'm much obliged to you. That's sarching!" an' he turned an' walked out. Kellum sat as if he'd been shot, an' then jumped up. "That won't do," said he. "That's enough to pizen a crowd. I'll call him back and give him an emetic." We both went to the door. He wasn't in sight. I run up to the creek, and Kellum he ran down to the road: but it wasn't no use. "I shouldn't wonder," said Kellum, "ef that chap hasn't gone and died somewhar by himself. Thar'll be a corpse found directly, and a krawner's inkwhich, an' lots of trouble." Well, we set thar for about an hour, talking about the poor kuss's melancholy fate, when all to wonst in walked the chap himself, as peert as a wildcat. "Doctor," says he, "I'm gwine a long way up the river, an' licker's skeerce, an' if it's all the same to you, could you spar' me another tumblerful? It's the most satisfyingest licker I ever drank."

The Fur Trade of Alaska.

A measure having the very desirable object of regulating the trade in the skins of fur-seals in Alaska, and preventing the extermination of the animals themselves, is before the House. For more than eighty years the fur-seals have been observed to make the islands of St. George and St. Paul their breeding place and nursery, coming in April, and departing after the middle of September. So far as our knowledge extends, the destruction of the fur-seals upon these islands would involve the entire extinction of the race, and the operation could be easily effected, as these animals have but imperfect means of escape or defense on shore. The bill provides that the islands shall constitute a military district, with suitable officials and under proper restrictions. The exclusion of spirituous liquors is compulsory. There shall be only one harbor for the trade in skins, "to be continued as a military reservation;" vessels are not allowed to cruise or anchor elsewhere within five miles of the shore, or any person to effect a landing at any other point on the islands. The trade thence shall only be with San Francisco, where two dollars per skin shall be collected in lieu of all other Government dues. The number of seals to be killed, and the season when killing is permitted, shall be made the subject of rules and regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be unlawful to kill female seals, or male "pups" less than a year old. The use of firearms against seals will not be permitted, nor shall anybody do anything to drive them away. The privilege of hunting is only allowed to natives or one year residents. The War and Navy Departments will assist in enforcing the regulations, and the penalties for violation of the provisions of the act are $500 fine and six months' imprisonment for each offense. Aside from economical and humane considerations, there may be family reasons for preserving these amphibians. Some disciple of Darwin may yet find among them the ancestor of humanity.

Large Heads.

A general idea holds ground that large heads mean large intellects, that weight of brain indicates mental strength. But this notion is a false one; one fact will disprove it. Man is inferior to some apes in the proportion which his brain bears to his body. When we come to animals the differences are very striking. A continental physiologist has been gauging the skulls of different quadrupeds and weighing their contents. There are beasts whose instinct approaches to reason, and we style such intelligent; their high instinct is not, however, commensurable with their cerebral developments. To range a few of the commonest animals in the order of brain weights we have the following declining scales:—Cat, dog, rabbit, sheep, ass, pig, horse, and ox. The two last have the same weight of nerve centre in proportion to the capacity of their bodies, but they have only a sixth part of that of the first on the list; that is to say, the cat has six times as much brain in proportion to her size as the horse has in proportion to his size. The pig has more than the horse, the sheep more than the pig. Who would have thought it? Evidently there are brains and brains. The facts almost set us wondering whether the brain has anything to do with the intellect at all.

—A little boy fell from a boat into a millpond at Bridgeport recently, and was drowning, when a brave woman swam out and rescued him.

—The parlors of the new Grand Hotel at San Francisco will contain statuary, two paintings by Thomas Hill, and scenes by other artists.

—A new argument for the woman suffragists is furnished by a New Orleans policeman, who has been in the habit of dressing up his wife in his uniform, and letting her do duty while he imbibed.

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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
90,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,097 25
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
	Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
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J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 4

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	30,327
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance, against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 11 8

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 5 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 8 PHILADELPHIA.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S No. 218 EIGHTH Street 3 15 6m

FREE DIVORCE.

The Demands of the Shrieking Sisterhood—Opinions of Mrs. H. B. Stanton.

In the course of a rather remarkable address on Tuesday evening in New York, Mrs. Stanton said:—

A jury should be selected from gentlemen who understood lunacy, or, better yet, the case should be tried by lawyers, judges, and jury, composed of intelligent, honest women. The property right which men claimed in the persons of their wives belonged to the dark ages, and we should have a revision of our laws which should give an equal partnership in the marriage relation. She knew of women in this city supporting in asylums husbands who had become lunatics through dissipation, and yet the law compelled these wives to maintain the relation, and, moreover, that however happy some women might be in their domestic lives, all of them were wading in deep water. She said that ex-Governor Jewell of Connecticut told her that there was one application for a divorce to every four for marriage in that State. She also stated that there were sixteen thousand divorces granted in Massachusetts last year. She believed that divorces should be granted at the will of the parties. Marriage should be the outgrowth of intellectual sympathy, and any other union was one of degradation. She quoted Humboldt, John Milton, Jeremy Bentham, Ritter, Charlotte Bronte, John Stuart Mill, Charles Dickens, and others, in brief passages, to support her views, and they were very ingeniously selected. She declared that when Mrs. Richardson left Mr. McFarland, she took the first step towards virtue and self-respect, though her conduct afterwards did not altogether meet Mrs. Stanton's approval. Mrs. Richardson should have been patient, and should have asked for a divorce in New York, where justice would have been reached at some time. Right always prevailed, though it was slow in coming sometimes. She stated that there was more misery in civilized married life from the present code of laws than from any other cause, and that every woman should utter her protest daily against it, and endeavor to have those who contemplated such a relation make a truer, nobler, and happier marriage than those which we have all seen. All the laws of marriage were one-sided, and wholly in favor of man, and they must be changed. No pair could live together happily unless their relationship was equal in power and influence. Personal excellence on the part of individual men was all that preserves the happiness of any married woman, and not the protection of the laws. "Be ye not unequally yoked together," the lecturer believed, referred to this especial condition of subordination to man. Mrs. Stanton here gave a sketch of the law which she thought should be passed, naming the following as additional causes for divorce:—Wilful desertion and neglect for three years; continuous and repeated acts of cruelty for one year preceding an application for divorce. Mrs. Stanton would limit these to actual residents of the State for five years preceding the application, and would otherwise simplify and enlarge the present restriction. Mrs. Stanton thought that the Legislature should make an entire revision of the present State laws on marriage and divorce, making women equal to men in all respects, and legally annulling the marriage contract whenever it had by the misconduct of either husband or wife practically become a dead letter. Marriage and maternity were the most serious topics that could possibly be discussed by society. Women should be taught how to marry. She believed that the same laws which improved the condition of the lower animals could be applied with excellent effect to the human race. Muscle should be cultivated in women and the moral nature in men. What was wise for women was wise for man. So long as women marry for position and men to satisfy their lower natures, so long will marriage be unhappy. So long as women are pecuniarily dependent upon men, so long will women be degraded and miserable, and live in horror of their daily existence. The personal sanctity of the female was less respected among civilized men than among brutes, and until there is a change in the condition of this relation, so long will feeble children, idiots, and lunatics people our country.

OBITUARY.

General Robert Wilson.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* records the death in that city of pneumonia, on the evening of the 9th instant, of General Robert Wilson, who was born in Virginia in 1803. His mother was a relative of the late Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama. At an early age he removed to Franklin, Mo., and subsequently to Fayette, in the same State, and of that town he was the first Postmaster. In 1838, being a Brigadier-General in the State militia, he was directed by the Governor to hear and determine all the questions of dispute between the citizens and the Mormons, then residing in Caldwell county, and this difficult matter he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the people and the authorities of the State. In 1840 he entered upon the practice of law, and although a Whig in politics, and living in a Democratic district, was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and again in 1845. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1858. He was a good stump speaker, and in 1860 he made many able speeches in favor of Bell and Everett. While in the State Senate he was the acknowledged leader of the Whigs, and to his activity and vigilance was duef in great measure, the defeat of the bill for the sale of the free negroes in Missouri. In the last Legislature of which he was a member, while Claib. Jackson was Governor, he opposed and fought to the end the military bill and every other act of that body looking to the forcible secession of the State. As the contest waxed warm, he and John Scott, of St. Joseph, with Dr. Morris, of St. Louis, and Mr. Gordon, of Boone, were the only open, outspoken, fearless Union men in the Senate. In 1861 he was elected to the State Convention called to consider the relations of Missouri with the Federal Government. This Convention was called by the secessionists, but the Unionists elected a majority of the delegates. In the organization of that body—the most important one that was ever held in Missouri, for it deposed the Governor, turned out the State officials and installed a provisional government throughout, with Hamilton Gamble for Governor and Willard P. Hall for Lieutenant-Governor—the Unionists voted for Sterling Price, then an avowed Union man, for President, and General Wilson for Vice-President. Both were elected. Sterling Price went off with Claib. Jackson into the Rebellion, and General Wilson became President of the Convention.

Before adjourning, the country was plunged into civil war, and the two United States Senators, Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, having wandered off into the Confederacy, were expelled, and the Governor appointed General Wilson to fill one of the vacancies. He took his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1861 and served till his successor, Hon B. Gratz Brown, was elected by the Legislature in December, 1863.

The Best He Could Do.

As a general rule, newspapers, like individuals, reluctantly acknowledge that they have been wrong. They are tenacious in the belief that in the constitutional aphorism, "the king can do no wrong," there is an error of the press, and that for "king" we should read *editor*. There is an anecdote of an editor in one of the most important provincial towns in England. He was seated at his desk, reading the letters received by that morning's post, when an unannounced visitor presented himself.

"I believe, sir, that you conduct the —— *Journal?*"

The reply was a nod of assent.

"I am Mr. Moore, banker in ——— (naming a neighboring town), and you have had the audacity to state, in your last issue, that I had committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity."

"We had the paragraph from our local reporter in your town, and have always found him reliable and accurate."

The banker became more angry.

"Well, sir, you see that I am alive. Of course, you will publish a contradiction and apology in your next number?"

"I am afraid, my dear sir, that this would violate our invariable rule, which is never to admit that we have made a misstatement. But, as you appear greatly annoyed by the paragraph, I am willing to say in to-morrow's paper that the rope broke, and that you are unfortunately alive. More than this cannot be done—our principle is never to retract!"

Incidentals.

—Omaha people expect to build a thousand new houses this summer.

—A Danvers man sold $3000 worth of sage seed last year at $10 per pound.

—The Utica, N. Y., monument to Baron Steuben is to be erected in June.

—"Pig's gizzard, washed brown and powdered," is an Alabama specific for hiccough.

—A New Hampshire man carries what money he has in a pocket-book which his father bought in 1776.

—A female society in Iowa proposes to intimidate men to discontinue the habit of waxing moustaches.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 F. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——, May ——.

The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

4 28§ No. 139 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 665 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

MAY, 1870.

Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.

J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

No. 2 DOCK Street,

Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M

City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,

1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,

No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG arrives in Pitern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamspert, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

8:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Supt.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 12:50 and 6:50 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:03 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:50 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,

Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 Express.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Ferryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and Intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·40, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¼, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·36 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.	
At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.	

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. E. CHURCH.

Third Day of the Diocesan Convention—The Proceedings this Morning at St. Luke's Church.

The convention reassembled this morning, and was called to order at 10 o'clock precisely by the presiding officer, Bishop Stevens. The calling of the roll was on motion dispensed with. The minutes of last evening's session were read and adopted. The following nominations were then made to fill a clerical and a lay vacancy in the Standing Committee:—Revs. Thomas F. Davies, Dr. Benjamin Watson, E. A. Foggs, Percy Brown; Messrs. R. R. Montgomery, Charles E. Lex, James S. Whitney. Rev. Mr. Foggs withdrew. The following gentlemen acted as tellers:—Clerical, Revs. A. Wadleigh, A. A. Marple, and A. P. Brush. Lay, L. Coffin, A. Ricketts, and P. Baldy, Jr.

Rev. Dr. Paddock offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the next stated Convention of the Diocese be held on the third Tuesday in May, 1871, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. Hunter moved to amend to make it the second Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Pratt moved to still further amend and make it read St Andrew's Church instead of St. Luke's.

Rev. Dr. Drum offered the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the devotional exercises of the next convention shall be held in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, and that the business meeting shall be held in some public hall to be chosen by a committee to be appointed by this convention. Lost.

The motion of Dr. Paddock, as amended by Rev. Mr. Pratt, was then carried.

Mr. William Welsh offered the following:—

Resolved, That the consideration of so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the division of this diocese be made the order of the day at 5 P. M., to the exclusion of all other business.

The resolution was amended so as to read that the vote on the division of the diocese be taken before the adjournment to-day. Carried.

The tellers here reported that 138 votes had been cast for the clerical candidates for the Standing Committee, of which number—

THE CLERICAL VOTE.

Dr. Watson received	70
Rev. Mr. Davis	56
Rev. Mr. Brown	7
Scattering	5
Total	138

70 votes being necessary to a choice, Dr. Watson being the only candidate receiving the requisite number, he was declared elected.

The tellers announced that they were unable to decide the case of the lay nominee, as no candidate received the requisite number of votes. Another ballot was then proceeded with, the candidates being Messrs. Lex, Whitney and Montgomery.

The second ballot for a lay candidate for the Standing Committee resulting in the choice of no candidate, another ballot was proceeded with, when, on motion of Mr. Yarnall, Mr. Lex was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy, Mr. Montgomery refusing to stand as a candidate.

Mr. Welsh offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the election of the deputies to the General Convention be postponed until Monday next.

Resolved, That the balloting for other nominees be dispensed with, there being only one nominee for each office, and that the vote be taken *viva voce*. Adopted.

The election for Trustees of the Christmas Fund was then proceeded with and the following gentlemen chosen:—Messrs. Thomas Robbins, Thomas H. Montgomery, Edw. Clark, and John S. Newbold.

Mr. B. G. Godfrey was elected Treasurer of the Convention and Episcopal Fund.

R. P. McCullough was elected Treasurer of the Christmas Fund.

J. W. Robbins was elected Registrar of the Diocese.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. George W. Hunter:—

Resolved, That in canon xv., section 1, the words, "at every stated convention of this diocese," be ruled out and the words, "at the stated convention of this diocese which immediately precedes the holding of any general convention; provided, that if there be not four clergymen and four laymen nominated for deputies the balloting may be dispensed with," substituted.

Mr. Welsh moved a postponement of this subject until the next convention.

An amendment was offered that the matter be referred to the Committee on the Alteration of Canons.

Mr. Welsh accepted this amendment, and the resolution thus framed passed.

The annual report of the Board of Missions of the diocese of Pennsylvania was presented and read. It announces that to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of Revs. Phillips Brooks and F. D. Hoskins, have been filled by Rev. S. E. Appleton and Rev. W. F. Orrick. Rev. Mr. Rudder having resigned, his place has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. T. F. Davies.

The report shows that there are now in existence 82 missions distributed throughout the State. Doylestown has become independent.

$7928·91 were received from various sources during the year. Balance on hand, May 1, 1869, $1577·34. Proceeds of sale of United States bond, $1135·32. Total, $10,641 57.

The expenditures, $7965·91, leaving a balance on hand May 1st, 1870, of $2675·66. After the reading of the report the Rev. Dr. De Wolfe Howe and Rev. Mr. Hare gave a short but interesting account of their missionary trip to Salt Lake and California, after which the convention entered into a discussion of the subject of missionary work.

THE RICHMOND RELIEF FUND.—Mayor Fox is in receipt of a letter from one of the officials of Richmond with reference to the distribution of the fund which has been collected in this and other cities for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disaster in that city. From it the following extracts are made public:—

"The money received is distributed by a committee of citizens appointed by the Board of Commerce of this city, who visit in person all those whose circumstances require their aid.

"No better or more reliable citizens could have been selected, and donors to the charity may rest assured that all the money is expended on those and only those who actually require it, and have demonstrated to this visiting committee that they are worthy recipients.

"Isaac Davenport, President of the National Exchange Bank, is treasurer of the fund, and will gladly give any information that may be needed.

"I learn that at present there are about 150 that the committee are aiding. Gradually as the heads of such families as have been wounded return to work they are stricken from the list. Where the family, by the death of those who supported them, are left destitute, the committee will endeavor to aid until they can gain some livelihood."

The Moyamensing Hose Company as the last act of its existence donated $100 to the Richmond fund.

THE TONAWANDA AGAIN READY FOR SEA.—The steamship Tonawanda, one of the steamers of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Company, plying between this port and Savannah, it will be remembered, returned here on the 28th of March last in a disabled condition, having encountered the terrible gale of the day previous, on her outward passage. Notwithstanding her staunch build, it was found necessary to withdraw her from the line temporarily, and her place was promptly supplied by the steamer Centipede, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. In the meantime she has been thoroughly overhauled, refitted, and refurnished, and is now in the most complete order throughout. She lies at the foot of Queen street, where she may be visited by those interested in the line. She will sail for Savannah at 6 A. M. Saturday, 21st instant.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLOW A SAFE.—Yesterday afternoon burglars entered building No. 307 Race street, and after it had been closed for the night, ascended to the third floor, occupied by Buldman & Rainy as a shoe manufactory, and set to work to break open the safe. They sledged the door, and finding that ineffective, they drove out the pins in the hinges and broke off the knob. Still the door would not yield, and they then prepared for an escape by cutting up leather into strips, which they tied together, forming a rope. They then lowered themselves into the basement, and got out by means of the cellar door. One of them was chased for some distance but was not captured. The safe was one of the Maiser patent.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A brutal exhibition of a prize fight took place at an early hour this morning on the west bank of the Schuylkill, below the Rope Ferry. The police were aware of the fact, and were in readiness to intercept the principals on their way to the spot, but their services were demanded at the fire which broke out at the time. The fight lasted over an hour, when the entire party returned to the city. The names of the principals could not be ascertained, but they are from the vicinity of Penn and South streets.

LARGE REAL ESTATE SALE.—On Tuesday, May 31st, M. Thomas & Sons will have a large sale of real estate at the Philadelphia Exchange. The catalogue embraces dwellings and stores in all parts of the city, many of which being located in desirable places will prove valuable investments. These sales have always been largely attended, and entire satisfaction has been given in every instance.

"BEECHWOOD" AT PUBLIC SALE.—W. C. Kent, Esq., will offer at public sale on Saturday next, on the premises, his very elegant and well-known country-seat, "Beechwood," situate at the Jenkintown station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Full particulars at the rooms of the auctioneers, M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

DEATH OF MR. ALDERDICE.—Mr. James Alderdice, who for several years was the agent of the outside line of steamers to New York, died suddenly at his residence on South Tenth street, in this city, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. The deceased was well known and much respected in the business community, and is lamented by a large circle of friends.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night William Schnoff, a German, while standing at Ninth and Morris streets, was approached by a fellow who demanded his watch and followed the request with snatching the article. He took to his heels, but was overtaken and conducted before Alderman Bensall, who held him for a further hearing.

FIRES.—At half-past 2 o'clock this morning an unoccupied house on Twelfth street, above Mimin, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. The act was that of an incendiary.

Last evening an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a foul chimney at Second and German streets.

DROWNED.—Last evening a lad named William McFarland was drowned in the Schuylkill, at Lombard street, while bathing. The body was recovered this morning and taken to his residence, Twenty-first and Lombard streets, where Coroner Taylor held an inquest.

RIOTING.—A man named McCormick was yesterday held by Alderman Kerr for rioting at Third and Market streets. There was a scrimmage among some adherents of rival fire companies, and the prisoner happened to be the only one captured.

DEAD INFANT.—This morning Coroner Taylor was notified to hold an inquest on the body of an infant which was found in a cesspool on Fifth street, below Christian last night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

General business progresses slowly, but there is no apparent speculative excitement in any descriptions of merchandise and prices are generally weak. There is only a moderate demand for temporary loans for legitimate trade purposes, but a good business is doing with speculative dealers in stocks and other securities, at about 4½@5 per cent. The best mercantile paper is freely taken at 6 per cent. discount, and is scarce as ever.

In the gold market sales this morning ranged between 114⅜ and 114¾.

The transactions in Governments are light, and our quotations show a decline of about ⅛ as compared with last night's sales.

The stock market was very active and prices were unsteady. Sales of city sixes, new bonds, at 102⅝@102¾.

Reading Railroad was active and unsteady; sales at 52⅝@53¼. Pennsylvania stronger; sales at 56⅛. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold largely, and advanced to 44. Lehigh Valley sold at 57; Northern Central at 42⅝; Camden and Amboy at 120; and Minehill at 53¾.

Canal stocks were quiet; sales of Lehigh at 33, and Morris preferred at 67½.

Among the miscellaneous stocks there was quite a lively demand for oil stock, and sales were made of Ocean at ·69 and Dalzell at ⅞.

Coal shares were in some request. We notice sales of New York and Middle at 4·94.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 C & A m 6s,89 lots	94	200 sh N Y & M..ls.	4·94
$9500 City 6s, N.ls.	102⅝	500 sh Dalzell Oil	⅞
30 sh O C & A R.R.	43⅛	100 sh Read R...s5.	52⅝
200 do	43¼	200 do	52⅝
800 do...b60.	44	200 do...s10nat.	52⅝
100 do...s5&in.	43⅞	200 do	52⅝
100 do ...b60.	44	300 do...c.	52⅝
100 do	43⅞	200 do	52·44
100 do...b60.	43¾	300 do...c.	52⅝
61 sh Leh V R...ls. b5wn	57	200 do...ls.55.	52⅝
21 do ...ls.	57	100 do...ls.s60.	51⅝
4 do...c.	57	100 do	85. 52⅝
10 do	57	100 do...ls.s10ft.	52⅝
2 do	57	100 do	52·44
10 sh Cam & A R.	120	300 do...ls.	52·44
7 do	120	200 do...s5ls.	52⅝
59 sh Penna R...ls.	56⅜	200 do...ls.s60.	51⅝
20 sh Minehill R...	52⅝	500 do	ls.s60ft. 52⅝
80 sh N Cen R.c&p	42⅜	100 do.ls.s10ft.	52⅝
5 sh Cata R.	13	100 do...s5.52·44	
5 sh Leh N St...	33	100 do...c.	52⅝
20 sh Mor Cl Pf.	67½	100 do	51⅝
		200 do....ls.c.	52⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 Leh R 6s	92⅜	600 sh Read R.ls.c.	52·56
21 sh Penna RR.	56⅛	400 do...ls.s5.	52⅝
7 do	56⅛	300 do	52·56
500 sh McElheny O.	¼	200 do...c.	52·56
4 0 sh Maple Shade.	¾	200 do...s5.	52⅝
50 sh O C & A R....	43⅞	500 do...ls.	52⅝
200 do	43⅞	100 do...s10ft.	52⅝
9 sh C & Am R.ls.	120	100 do.Monday.	52·44
19 do...ls.	120	100 do...s10ft.	52⅝
100 sh Read R...2d.	52½	200 do	c. 52⅝
300 do.ls.s10ft.	52⅝	300 do..s60wn.	51⅜
200 do...	52⅝	100 do..	s10ft. 52⅝
200 do....ls.c.	52⅝	100 do...	s8ft. 52⅝
200 do.ls.s10ft.	52⅝	100 do..	s10ft. 52⅝
700 do ....ls.	52⅝	600 do	ls.52·44
200 do....s5.	52⅝	100 do.Monday	52⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 N Pa 7s	88¾	500 sh Ocean Oil	⅝
$1200 Pa 6s, 2d sc...	107⅜	26 sh Minehill R...	52⅝
$1000 W Jersey R 6s	92½	41 sh Penna R..ls.	56⅜
$5000 City 6s, New	102⅝	30 sh O C & A R....	43⅞

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	10·18 A. M.	114⅞
10·12 "	114⅞	10·20 "	114⅞
10·15 "	114⅞	10·50 "	114⅞

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 19.—Arrived, steamships Lafayette, Borussia, and Bremen, all from Europe, and Missouri, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Italia, from Demarara; schr Valeria, from Cardenas. Passed out—Brig Chowan, for Savannah, schr Garron, ordered to London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....71 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Planter, Horton, from Seaconett, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr W. R. Beebe, Lozier, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Mary H. Read, Benson, 48 hours from New Bedford, with oil.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, 5 days from Newport, with fish to Dill & Co.

Schr J. E. Simmons, Koon, 7 days from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, 1 day from Millville, N. J., with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Oliver Jameson, Jameson, 7 days from Rondout, N. Y., with cement to captain.

Schr St. Mary, Steelman, from New York.

Schr Rebecca and Harriet, Brannin, fm New York.

Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 19.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

J. B. Mills and Rhododendron, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Charles & Wills, Gen. Washington, F. W. Levan, and Kishacoquillas, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Harris Wilton, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

Louisa, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.

Mattie and Minnie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for Princeton, N. J.

Martha Agnes, with lumber, for Ironton, N. J.

Wilkesbarre Coal Co. and Mary Jones, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington, Del.

Seven Sisters, with anthracite coal, for New Castle, Del.

P. M. Shadell, with lumber, for Darby Creek.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

The Kentucky Spring Races

New England College Reunion.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accidents.

ALBANY, May 19.—Miss Ann Madden was run over and killed last night by the cars of the Central Railroad. A brakeman on the same road, named Patrick Healy, was killed yesterday by falling between the cars.

Michael Conroy was killed at Fort Schuyler, five miles above this city, yesterday, by his team falling through the canal bridge. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Government Awards of Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Government to-day awarded two millions of bonds at 111·40 to 111·50.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Stocks irregular. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¼; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111⅝; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 94¼; Canton Company, 70; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅜; Erie, 23; Reading, 104⅞; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 120⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton strong; sales 1100 bales middling upland at 23c. State and Western Flour dull and drooping; State, $4·70@5·65; Western, $4·78@6·30; Southern dull at $6@9·95. Wheat quiet and heavy; choice No. 2 Chicago, $1·21½. Corn heavy; new mixed Western, $1·04@1·10. Oats dull. Beef steady. Pork dull; mess, $29·62@29·75. Lard dull and drooping; prime steam rendered in barrels, 16¼@16¾. Whisky dull at $1·09.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Lexington Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Yesterday was the third day of the Lexington races. The race was for two mile heats, free for all ages, for the club purse of $500. The entries were J. R. Viley's ch. m. Coquette, A. Buford's ch. h. Marion Hunt, Gibson's b. h. Paris, D. D. Sargeant's b. c. Pilgrim.

Pools were sold previous to the first heat as follows:—Coquette, 170; Marion, 44; Paris, 36. On the first heat Marion came in first, Coquette second, and Pilgrim third. Paris was distanced. Time, 3·40¼. Marion then became the favorite. Marion came in first, Coquette second, and Pilgrim distanced. Time, 3·40½.

The race to-day will be mile heats. Asteroid and Amber are entered. Asteroid is the favorite.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Alpha Delta Phi Society.

PORTLAND, May 19.—The Alpha Delta Phi Society commenced its sessions in this city yesterday under the auspices of Bowdoin Chapter. About thirty delegates were present, most of the colleges being represented.

This evening the anniversary services will take place at the City Hall. There will be addresses by the President, Governor Chamberlain, and an oration by the Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Hamilton Chapter, and music by the Germania Band.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial of three hundred citizens of Rhode Island, representing that in that State there is a distinction between white male citizens as to the right to vote, naturalized citizens being denied the ballot unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He thought the evil complained of should be remedied by Rhode Island amending her legislation; that Congress could not apply any remedy unless by virtue of the fourteenth amendment. The basis of representation in that State was reduced.

No inequality between white citizens in the suffrage should be allowed to continue, and he gave notice he would bring in a bill on the subject.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Sherman, for the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. Pomeroy, amendatory of the Pre-emption law.

By Mr. Fenton, by special request, to regulate the seizure of books and papers, and the disposition of proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Pomeroy, requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain with a view to ascertain whether a union can be effected of the British North American provinces with the United States on terms honorable to both.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution calling for postal information was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported with amendments the bill to reduce taxation. The amendments consist merely of modifications to avoid ambiguities, with an additional section authorizing the President in his discretion to discontinue or consolidate the internal revenue districts.

At 12·40 the pending Fifteenth Amendment bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Hamilton (Md.) concluded his argument in illustration of the unconstitutional and generally defective character of the bill.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries with which international postal charges are not established by treaties.

Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to appoint an appraiser of merchandise for the port of Mobile.

House.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill donating four condemned cannon and fifty cannon-balls to the Morris county, N. J., Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

Mr. Connor offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what action is necessary to compel Mexico to fulfil her treaty obligations with the United States, and presented resolutions of the Texas Legislature complaining of Mexico for harboring outlaws and hostile Indians. Referred.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the buildings and grounds of the United States Arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mt. Vernon, Ala.; and Chattahoochie, Fla.

Also, captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas. Passed.

Mr. Slocum asked consent for the Committee on Naval Affairs to report at any time the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but objection was made by Mr. Wood and others.

Mr. Bennett introduced a joint resolution to permit the Park Commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., to improve and beautify the public grounds known as Fort Porter, in connection with the public park, to be laid out on land adjoining such grounds. Passed.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, Mr. Lynch giving notice that he would not press it to a vote before Tuesday next.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜@94⅝ for account. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90⅝; 10-40s, 86. Railways quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 112. Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11d.@11¼d.; Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 19—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Tallow dull. Calcutta Linseed dull at 62s. Hops dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 19—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18¾.

PARIS, May 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—2 P. M.—Pork quiet.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton opened flat at 130f. on the spot and 128f. afloat.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

American Securities in England.

"Erie" Severely Criticised.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Collection of the Liquor Tax

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Erie Railroad.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Times* of this morning has a remarkably bitter editorial article on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railroad affairs and the course pursued in relation to its shares in the stock market. The article asserts that the standard of commercial morality is lower in the city of New York than any where else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes are there regarded as masterpieces of financiering.

It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal to the abolition of slavery.

The Late Yacht Race.

The *Times* also has an article on the yacht race. It says that there is no schooner in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which throughout the match was handled by her English captain and the crew under his personal direction.

The *Daily News* of this morning explains that the telegram published on Tuesday by the Central Press Association announcing the award of the prize to the Sappho was premature. It was late yesterday afternoon when the Sappho was finally pronounced the winner. The judges arrived at this conclusion from the Cambria's having disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, but which were faithfully obeyed by the Sappho.

The Fenians.

The *Telegraph* of this morning has a sensational paragraph giving the strength and plans of the Fenian organization in this country.

Important Spanish News—The Struggle for the Throne.

LONDON, May 19.—The news from Spain to-day is important, though conflicting. Despatches received from Madrid direct report that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Regent Serrano the royal attributes, if no candidate for the throne is found within a reasonably short time.

On the other hand, some of the Continental news agencies just forwarded telegrams are to the effect that the Regency will thrust the crown upon Espartero in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the crown is not absolutely final.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The steamship Malta, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

West Point.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Secretary of War, at the request of the Superintendent of West Point Academy, will distribute the diplomas this year to the graduating class. It is expected that the President and several members of the Cabinet will be present.

The Liquor Tax.

A delegation of wholesale liquor dealers from New York was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, urging that all taxes on distilled spirits be concentrated and collected at the distillery. This question has already been considered by the committee and decided upon adversely. The theory of the committee is that the tax is better collected by having checks and balances.

The Diplomatic Bill.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill will be called up to-day after the morning hour in the House, and pushed through as rapidly as possible.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is said that the friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad have now got enough votes to pass the bill without amendment. This is what they have been waiting for, and it accounts for the delay of the Pacific Railroad Committee in reporting the bill.

REFRIGERATORS.

MARKET STREET,

915

SOLE DEPOT.

FOR

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR.

915

MARKET STREET.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
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FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1m] 211

FOURTH EDITION

ADVICES FROM THE DOMINION.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Methodist General Conference.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Taxes Repealed and Retained.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Taxes Repealed and Retained.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Accompanying the report of the Finance Committee of the bill to reduce taxation Senator Sherman to-day submitted a table showing the internal revenue tax collected in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the amounts of such as are repealed, and the amounts that are retained, as follows:—

TAXES REPEALED.

Salaries of United States officers and employes	$561,963
Special taxes on banks and bankers	1,139,492
Other special taxes	8,801,455
Gross receipts	6,300,999
Sales	8,206,839
Income, about	14,000,000
Legacies	1,244,837
Successions	1,189,756
Schedule H	882,859
Passports	29,453
Miscellaneous	1,240,150
Total	$43,597,774

TAXES RETAINED.

Spirits	$48,026,402
Tobacco	23,430,708
Fermented liquors	6,099,880
Banks and bankers	2,196,054
Income, about	20,229,893
Stamps	16,420,710
Gas	2,116,006
Penalties collected	888,088
Excess of gaugers' fees	44,829
Total	$116,441,570

The Decoration of Graves.

The statement published yesterday to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had prohibited the circulation of subscription lists throughout the Department to procure the means for the decoration of soldiers' graves was without foundation. The Secretary took no exception to the subscription for this purpose, and merely expressed the belief that the subscription should be a voluntary one, and called attention to the rules of the Department which prohibited the circulation of subscription lists of any kind in the Department.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The bill would in practice repeal the well-matured registration of Maryland, and all other registrations substantially denied to election officers a fair trial, because when charged with interference with colored voters they are to be tried in the United States District Court where the marshal who summoned the jury held his position by virtue of his politics

Under the bill it would not be safe to talk to a negro before an election because he was to have the right upon his single unsupported affidavit to cause the arrest of any man when he may charge with a supposed interference with his rights.

Mr. Schurz said that in attacking the legality of the fifteenth amendment the Democratic members had hoisted the true flag of their party and had widened the discussion beyond mere technical points.

The Republican party was charged with having revolutionized the Constitution of the country by the fifteenth and other amendments. He did not deem it proper to plead "not guilty" to the charge, but would admit the fact. We have passed through a revolution with a corresponding change of the Constitution. In illustration of this he contrasted the doctrine of State sovereignty and slavery arguments before the war with the present Government policy in enforcing the three great constitutional amendments abolishing slavery, securing the rights of citizenship, and enfranchisement of the colored race.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Hale addressed the House in support of the bill reviewing the history of the decline of American tonnage and arguing against the repeal of the navigation laws as the thing which would give the fatal blow to American ship building.

Mr. Allison opposed the bill, because in his judgment it did not propose to revive foreign commerce, or at least it would not have that effect, while it did a great many things that it ought not to do. To vote a subsidy for shipbuilders and ship owners in the coasting trade, as the first section virtually did, in allowing a drawback of duty on all ship-building materials, was to put their hands into the pockets of the people without any reason whatever. He argued as to the impracticability of an honest execution of the drawback system as proposed in the bill.

He believed that under the operation of the first section twenty millions would be taken out of the Treasury in five years, and that the general effect of the bill would be to promote foreign trade, but to enrich those engaged in what was practically the coasting trade.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Sargent, to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian, and European merchandize into and across the territory of the United States.

By Mr Woodward, amendatory of several acts for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

By Mr. Axtell, to relinquish the interest of a State to certain lands to the city of San Francisco.

By Mr. Clark (Texas), to reorganize the judicial district of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senate joint resolution turning over to the New York Quarantine Commissioners the steamer Illinois was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House at 1·50 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ingersoll in the chair, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelsey, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The bill, he said, appropriated $933,047, which was $177,697 less than for the current year. The appropriation for the mission to Paraguay was omitted because there was no government there that the United States could recognize. The committee had followed the precedent of last year by providing that the minister resident at the Argentine Republic should also be accredited to Uruguay, although the administration deemed it necessary to send a Minister to Uraguay. If that nomination should be confirmed by the Senate, an amendment to the bill would be necessary. Appropriations were omitted for the consulates at Odessa, Revel, and Moscow, the consulates at these places being useless or nearly so, the fees collected there last year being: Moscow, $20; Odessa, $91·20; Revel, nothing.

He said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingent expenses, requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President not to be deemed a proper voucher. He explained this at some length, as referring to the expenditure of the secret service fund, and read a certificate of President Johnson authorizing the allowance of $106,610, which he was informed and believed was intended to be spent in connection with the St. Domingo treaty. $98,290 of it was paid back to the Treasury. He was also informed that a like certificate from President Grant had recently been given for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

COLLINGWOOD, May 18.—The steamer Chicora arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, having again been refused permission to pass Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Colonel Bolton, commanding the British forces, waited on General Cooke, in command of the district, and asked the intentions of the American Government with regard to the Chicora.

General Cooke replied:—"My instructions are absolute. Nothing whatever connected with the Red River expedition can pass the canal. I must therefore absolutely refuse to allow the Chicora to pass."

TORONTO, May 19.—The *Globe* and *Telegraph* this morning have strong articles in favor of building a canal on British ground around Sault Ste. Marie, and that the privileges now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall cease until the question at issue is adjusted.

Cabinet Appointment.

HALIFAX, May 19.—Dr. Tupper enters the Dominion Cabinet as Receiver-General, in place of Mr. Kenney, who has been appointed Governor of Manitoba.

FROM THE STATE.

Colored Celebration at Easton.

EASTON, May 19.—The colored people of Easton and its vicinity are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on Monday next. Senator Revels will be present and deliver an address in the public square. A parade and collation in the afternoon will form a part of the rejoicings.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire at North Raynham, Mass.

TAUNTON, May 19.—Gilmore's extensive shoe manufactory, at North Raynham, together with the stock, machinery, etc., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000, and is insured for $60,000 in eighteen companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM THE WEST.

The Asylum for Disabled Volunteers.

DAYTON, May 19.—Governor Hays, of Ohio, Governor Parker, of Indiana, General Schenck, D.